

The
CANADIAN
ROSE
ANNUAL



1966

Theo Mayer

The
Canadian
Rose Annual
1966

ORVILLE E. BOWLES
EDITOR



Published by
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
Toronto, Ontario

Preface

OUR members would again wish me to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the contribution of the many friends of the Society who have given so generously of their time and knowledge in the preparation of the *Annual* over the years — including our friends over the border and across the sea.

Once more we are fortunate in having the opportunity to share in the knowledge and experience of so many scientists, professors, rosarians, writers and successful rose gardeners, in most of the aspects of rose culture.

The Clearing House has again been prepared by Mr. Harold C. Cross, Baie d'Urfe and *The Rose Analysis* by Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg. They have been carefully prepared as in former years and we are pleased to have these important features so well presented.

Of interest and assistance to our members will be the Cumulative Index of the *Annals* for the period 1955-1965 as prepared by Mr. Theo Mayer of Montreal, and we are greatly appreciative of this excellent contribution.

Again our advertisers have been loyal and generous in their support making the presentation of this book possible. In appreciation we solicit for them the continued patronage of our members and friends.

It is with sincere regret that I have to announce my resignation as editor of your *Annual*. The past eight years have been filled with a great deal of pleasure and I must acknowledge that your many kind evidences of recognition have been very encouraging and rewarding.

Again we hope all those who promote the culture of the rose, and who read these pages, will find them interesting and instructive and that they will lead to a better understanding of the aim of our Society — the extension and improvement of the culture of the rose, a symbol of all that is good and beautiful.

ORVILLE E. BOWLES



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Courtesy of — Eddie's Nurseries, Vancouver, B.C. — Canadian Nursery Trades Association

'MISS CANADA' (H.T.)

'Peace' x 'Karl Herbst'

Raised by Fred Blakeney, Victoria, B.C.

The Rose

IN spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives — so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears, devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

Author unknown

PRESIDENTS
of
 THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
 THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines*
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
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1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore*
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr. *
1928-9	Mr. P. H. Mitchell*
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster
1950-1	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1966	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

* — Deceased

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Mr. E. B. Jubien, 150 Vivian Avenue, Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec

Region 6

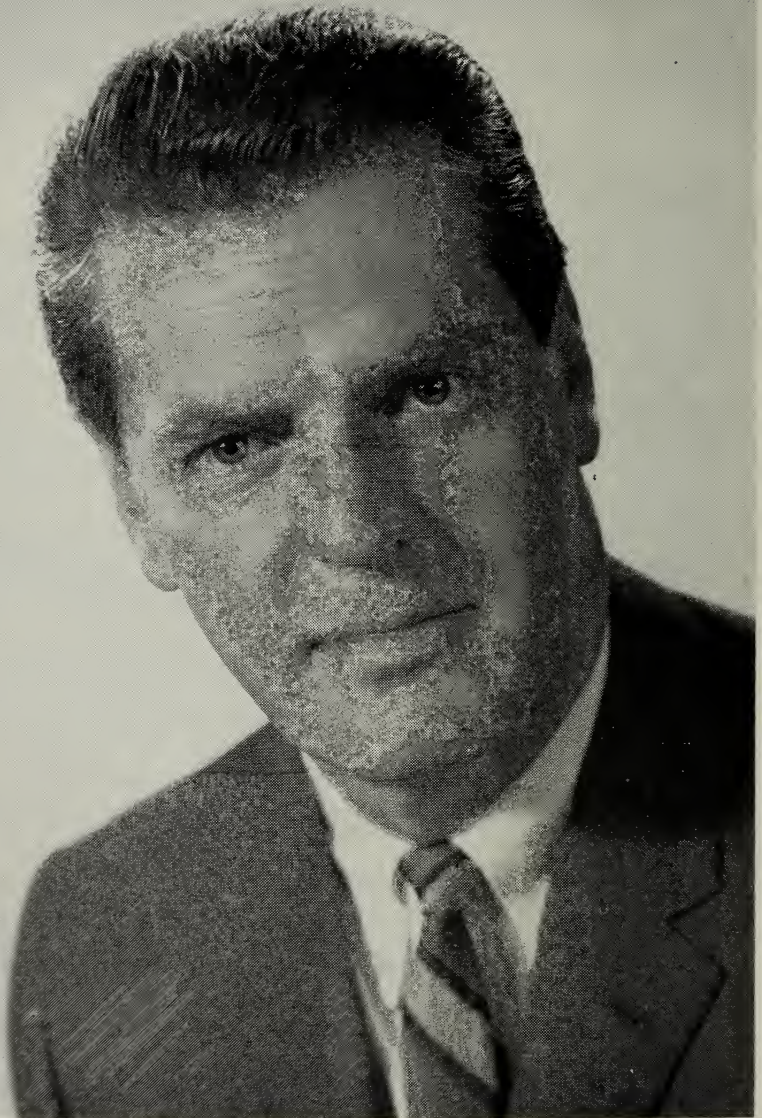
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Baie d'Urfe Horticultural Society	Mimico Horticultural Society
Bedford Horticultural Society	Minnesota Rose Society
Bermuda Rose Society	Montreal West Horticultural Society
Calgary and District Horticultural Society	Mount Hamilton Horticultural Society
Calgary Rose Society	North Toronto Horticultural Society
Champlain Garden Club	North York Township Horticultural Society
Chapleau Horticultural Society	Oshawa Horticultural Society
Collins Bay and District Horticultural Society	Owen Sound Horticultural Society
Don Mills Horticultural Society	Pacific Rose Society
Dunnville Horticultural Society	Peterborough Horticultural Society
Edmonton Horticultural Society	Port Arthur Horticultural Society
Etobicoke Horticultural Society	Rosemere Horticultural Society
Garden City Horticultural Society	Saginaw Rosarians
Greater Windsor Horticultural Society	Sault Ste. Marie Horticultural Society
Greenfield Park Horticultural Society	Scarborough Horticultural Society
Guelph Horticultural Society	Schenectedy Rose Society
Halifax County Horticultural Society	Sioux Lookout Horticultural Society
Hamilton and District Rose Society	South Land Rose Society
Horticultural Experiment Station No. 67	Stratford Horticultural Society
Horticultural Society of the Town of Mount Royal	Sudbury Horticultural Society
Lakefield Horticultural Society	St. Lambert Horticultural Society
La Salle Horticultural Society	Vancouver Rose Society
Leaside Horticultural Society	Victoria Horticultural Society
London Rose Society	West End Horticultural Society
Long Island Rose Society	Winnipeg Horticultural Society



MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

A Message from the President

THE arrival of *The Canadian Rose Annual* is a pleasant reminder of the coming rose season, and of garden tasks and joys ahead. For those who serve your society in the capacity of Directors, the rose season is year round. Without their efforts a National Rose Society for Canada would be impossible; as would my position as President. The location of the headquarters of the Society in Toronto requires an enthusiastic group of regional directors. In this respect we have been singularly fortunate. These men and women are kept well informed of the society's affairs by the Secretary and the Chairman of The Regional Directors Committee. It is our aim to have every rose growing area in Canada represented. Regional directors in all 10 provinces are anxious to serve Canadian gardeners. Through their efforts local rose societies have multiplied across the land. This growth has been stimulated, encouraged and supported by The Canadian Rose Society. To all these dedicated workers I extend my heartfelt thanks.

Our membership not only spans our vast country despite the existence of areas where climatic conditions make rose growing difficult, but extends to our friendly neighbours in the United States and rose enthusiasts throughout the world.

Improved varieties and more widespread knowledge of cultivation has contributed to the ever increasing popularity of the rose. Credit for this success must in no small measure go to the various national rose societies.

In January, 1958 your Board of Directors appointed the writer editor of the Society's bulletin, and vice-chairman of the Publications Committee. A year later, Mr. O. E. Bowles succeeded Mr. A. J. Webster as editor of the Rose Annual and Chairman of the Publications Committee. Since that time we have been the voice of the Society, particularly for members living outside of the City of Toronto. It is with mixed feelings of satisfaction and regret that we relinquish our posts. We hope that our efforts have been nearly as rewarding for you, as for us.

I would be remiss in not paying tribute to my colleague, Orville Bowles. Through these years he has been a shining example in whose footsteps I have been privileged to tread. He is a tower of strength to the Society and a good friend to us all. I salute you, sir, affectionately and humbly for a job well done.

In conclusion, to our members and friends everywhere I say may the 1966 rose season be one of fulfillment and pleasure for you.

MILTON A. CADSBY

The Annual Meeting

MRS. P. A. McDougall

(Secretary)

THE eleventh Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on October 7th, 1965 at The Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Don Mills, Toronto, Ontario and was opened at 8.15 p.m. by the President, Lieut.-Col. F. E. (Mike) Goulding, E.D., who presided over the meeting. The Secretary, Mrs. P. A. McDougall, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The weather was very inclement which reduced the usual attendance and in opening the meeting the President expressed an appreciation of the effort made by those present, especially the goodly number that had come some distance. Assurance was then requested from the Secretary that the meeting was properly assembled in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws.

Upon a motion made by Mrs. S. Jupp, seconded by Mr. E. Billington, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 7th, 1964, and recorded in the 1965 *Annual*, were taken as recorded.

Mr. Eric Billington, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, in accordance with By-Law No. 1, section 17, advised the meeting that since no nominations have been received other than those put forward by the Nominating Committee, the following Directors had been declared elected for a period of three (3) years.

Mr. O. E. Bowles	Mrs. M. Ellames	Mr. C. R. Stephenson
Mr. M. A. Cadsby	Mr. F. E. Goulding	Mr. J. W. Whytock
	Mrs. H. P. Marshall	

The Treasurer, Mr. Eric Billington, then presented the Society's audited report for the fiscal year 1964 and moved that it be adopted. This motion was seconded by Mrs. R. M. Brophy and carried.

Mr. Billington then moved a vote of appreciation on behalf of the Society to our auditors, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A. and Mr. W. J.

Keenan, R.I.A. and suggested that they be reappointed for 1966. This motion was seconded by Mr. C. R. Stephenson and carried.

At this point in the meeting Mr. Harold Cross, a Regional Director from Montreal, requested permission to address the meeting. He brought felicitations and good wishes from members in his area and solicited the assistance of more of our members in the preparation of *The Clearing House* and *The Rose Analysis* pointing out that the value of those two important features of our *Annual* would be in direct relation to the participation of our members in all sections of the country.

The President then addressed the meeting at length and in his preliminary remarks drew attention to the losses the Society had suffered since the last meeting through the death of valued members including Mrs. W. R. Campbell a former life member from Windsor, Ontario; Mr. Dunnington Grubb a Patron of the Society and a name well known to all those with an interest in horticulture, and Mr. Alan Stollery, assistant editor of *The Rose Bulletin* who had just passed away and whose death will leave a great vacancy in the Society. His assistance with the Bulletin and his enthusiasm in the promotion of rose growing will be missed. His consistency in winning the award for the best rose of the show at the National Shows has left his name indelibly imprinted on the Society.

The slide library of roses and gardens that is being collected by Mr. J. W. Whytock is in the growing stage but progressing very well. The slides are available to interested groups and additions are solicited.

In March your Society participated in the spring show of the Toronto Garden Club held at the O'Keefe Centre. There was considerable interest shown in our exhibit and we had pleasant contacts with many visitors.

The Spring Meeting of the Society was held in the Blue Room of The Consumers' Gas Company in April and we had an excellent attendance. The talk given by Dr. George Cooper of Cyanamid of Canada on systemic insecticides was most interesting and informative. A coloured film of new roses loaned by Wilhelm Kordes of Germany was thoroughly enjoyed. Also at this meeting we had a visit from Mrs. J. Grabczewska of Warsaw, Poland. She and her husband operate a nursery there and her comments and good wishes were greatly appreciated. Her husband is the President of the Polish Nurserymen's Association and she is the Secretary.

The highlight of the year was the very successful National Show held at Leaside High School on June 26th. The show was opened by Mrs. Ena Harkness of Hitchin, England who came to Toronto a week before the show to assist in its promotion through the media of television and radio. Her charming personality and her unstinting gift of time to the Society is gratefully appreciated. Those who had the opportunity of meeting her will treasure the memories of her visit.

A very enjoyable evening was spent with Mr. Fred Blakeney by some of the Directors in September when he stopped over for a few hours on his way back to Victoria, B.C. from overseas. Mr. Blakeney will be recognized by our members as the hybridiser of 'Miss Canada', our beautiful Canadian Centennial Rose. His trip included a visit to the National Rose Show and many outstanding gardens and his slides were greatly appreciated.

In concluding his remarks the President drew to the attention of the meeting that his term of office was terminating and that he had found it to be a stimulating and pleasant experience to direct the operations of the Society for the past two years; and to leave the Presidency with the feeling that it was on firm ground with a favorable bank statement and a continuing growth in membership. This success he felt was due to the effort and support of the members, directors, and the various committees that had worked so hard in the Society's interests. Special credit was given to those members who had given freely of their time in assisting other rose and horticultural societies with their shows; in acting as judges and in many cases as principal speakers.

Mr. Leo Brown, Chairman of the Programme Committee, then presented to the meeting the programme that had been arranged. The film 'Propagation of Roses' by Mr. John Schloen of Ellesmere Nurseries was greatly enjoyed and this was followed by a very fine talk on rose problems by Mr. A. C. Drysdale, horticulturist associated with Sheridan Nurseries. These enjoyable features were followed by a very interesting question period and the thanks of the Society to Mr. Schloen and Mr. Drysdale were extended by Mr. M. A. Cadsby.

The report of the judges of the Autumn Show, Mrs. Fraser Robertson and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, was then received and it was learned that Mr. Eric Billington, with his many fine specimens, had won the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy for the highest aggregate

score while Mrs. R. F. Smith was taking the honors in the Decorative Section.

A vote of thanks was then extended by the President to The Civic Garden Centre for the use of their facilities in holding our meeting; to Mr. R. A. Lyle, convener of the Show; to Mr. Leo Brown for an excellent programme; to Mrs. R. M. Brophy and Mrs. H. P. Marshall for the social arrangements, and to Mr. Schloen and Mr. McConnell for the valuable door prizes.

As this concluded the business to come before the meeting it was then adjourned to allow all present to visit with their friends while enjoying the refreshments and viewing the entries that had made up the Autumn Show.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year ended 31 December, 1964

Cash in Bank, 1 January, 1964 \$ 562.32

Receipts

Membership Dues	\$4,853.22	
Advertising — Year Book	1,909.00	
Sale of Year Books	69.00	
Donations	34.00	
Rose Show	1,030.28	
Sale of Colour Guides	37.50	
Interest — Canada Government Bond	19.63	
		<hr/>
		7,952.63

8,514.95

Bequest — Mrs. Thompson 1,000.00

\$ 9,514.95

Disbursements

Postage	\$ 448.50	
Printing and Stationery	553.32	
Honorarium and Casual Help	679.98	
Year Book	4,612.93	
Bulletin	347.76	
Insurance	41.52	
Office Supplies and Membership Services	198.59	
Meeting — Rentals	168.88	
Rose Shows	477.06	
Medals and Trophies	315.31	
Publicity and Advertising	218.23	
1963 Expense — paid in 1964	24.39	
		<hr/>
		\$ 8,086.47

Cash in Bank, 1 January, 1965 \$ 428.48

Government of Canada Bearer Bond 1000.00

1,428.48

\$ 9,514.95

Audited: S. B. Bartlett, C.A.

W. J. Keenan, R.I.A.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Year ended 31 December, 1965

Cash in Bank, 1 January, 1965	\$ 428.48
Government of Canada Bearer Bond	1,000.00

Receipts

Membership Dues	5,069.94
Advertising, Year Book	2,000.50
Sale of Year Books	83.24
Donations	235.00
Rose Show	1,352.89
Sale of Medals and Trophies	37.50
Sale of Sundry Items (Bulletins, Glass Slides and Hasty Notes)	21.00
Interest — Canada Government Bond	52.50
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	8,852.57
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	\$10,281.05

Disbursements

Postage	375.00
Printing and Stationery	316.70
Honorarium and Casual Help	672.30
Year Book	4,597.92
Bulletin	541.01
Insurance	41.52
Office Supplies and Membership Services	89.82
Meetings — Rentals, etc.	139.87
Rose Show	898.37
Medals and Trophies	361.76
Publicity and Advertising	130.95
Legal Fees	29.00
Bank Charges	6.78
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	\$ 8,201.00
Cash in Bank, 31 December, 1965	1,080.05
Government of Canada Bearer Bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	2,080.05
	<hr/>
	\$10,281.05

S. B. Bartlett. C.A.

W. J. Keenan, R.I.A.

The Canadian National Rose Show 1965

SHEILA JUPP

ON Saturday, June 26th, Toronto was honoured by the presence of two gracious ladies, each of them preeminent in their respective worlds. While the much loved Queen Mother was presenting the Royal Guineas to the winner of the Queen's Plate at Woodbine, Mrs. Ena Harkness was opening the Canadian Rose Society's National Show at Leaside High School. Mrs. Harkness is, of course, the First Lady of the famous Harkness Nurseries in England and her renowned namesake, the 'Ena Harkness' rose, has been grown and enjoyed by countless rose enthusiasts for a number of years. In opening the Show, Mrs. Harkness recalled the humble origins of the Society, started by a group of women gardeners for their own relaxation and pleasure. With the advent of men, the young society grew in strength and developed first into the Rose Society of Ontario and later into the present Canadian Rose Society. She said that she was much impressed by the standard of rose growing in Canada, achieved in the face of adverse weather conditions with which they did not have to contend in England. Her conclusions were based not only on the present show exhibits but also on her earlier travels through Canada. Mrs. Harkness concluded by stressing the great and friendly link with England provided by rose growing, which was of value to both countries. She wished the Society every success in the future and formally declared the 1965 Show open.

Later in the day, a large and enthusiastic audience attended a Demonstration of Flower Arranging by Mrs. Harkness who is one of England's leading authorities on this subject.

Harkness Roses of Hitchin had generously donated a trophy to the Society for the "Best in Show" in the Decorative Section, and Mrs. Harkness later presented this to the first winner, Mrs. A. B.

Meiklejohn. The P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy for the "Best Rose in the Show" was won again by Miss Jane Stollery with a superb 'Michelle Meilland'; the Shell Canada (White Rose Oil Division) award for the Best White Rose went to Mrs. G. Kennedy of Cobourg with 'Burnaby', and the Red Rose Tea Trophy for the Best Red Rose to Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth with 'Nocturne'. Mrs. A. L. Naismith of Hamilton once more carried off the Sir Harry Oakes Sweepstakes and also the Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for the highest aggregate in the Floribunda classes. Miss Jane Stollery and Mr. F. H. Rogalski of Detroit were the winners of the C.R.S. Silver Medals for highest aggregate in the Hybrid Tea and Climbing Rose classes respectively, while this contest in the Miniature Rose section resulted in a tie between Mr. J. V. Laffey and Mr. W. R. McLaren. Mr. Archie Selwood of Vancouver was the Silver Medal winner in the Airborne section. Special mention should be made of the outstanding achievement of Mrs. V. Hawkins, who not only won the C.R.S. Silver Medal for the highest aggregate in the Regional Trophy classes, but also one of the National Trophies and the class for an "Old Rose Bouquet". She will be kept busy polishing her silverware! Congratulations to all these winners — the rest of us will keep trying!

The season this year was a little early for the more southerly growers, but it must be remembered that this show covers a wide area and what may be wrong for one region may be just right for another where the blooms are normally not ready. In any case, while the number of exhibitors and exhibits fell slightly short of last year's record numbers, this was an excellent show both as to quantity and quality of blooms exhibited. Leaside High School proved to be a much more satisfactory show site, providing plenty of space both for display of the blooms and for comfortable viewing by the visiting public. An adjoining hall housed a number of interesting commercial exhibits. Facilities for exhibitors were immeasurably better than last year and, since the success of the show depends largely on these important people, further improvement is a constant objective. However, exhibitors can help themselves considerably by obtaining and completing entry tags ahead of time, and by arriving really early!

Thirty-one entries in the Novice classes showed some reduction in numbers, but considerable improvement in quality, over last year. The Sweepstakes award was won by Mr. Stan Jenkins of London and, while he is a newcomer to our show, we would say that he is no

novice in rose growing since he also collected three red ribbons in regular competition. Congratulations and welcome Mr. Jenkins. The runners-up were Mrs. B. Crowe and Mr. R. M. Pierce who should also prove successful graduates in the future. The first step may be the hardest, but the first red ribbon is certainly the biggest thrill.

Since exhibits in the Open Classes come mainly from local enthusiasts, the early season was doubtless responsible for this year's sparseness of entries. This was our misfortune as we normally enjoy many fine blooms shown by non-member rose growers.

Once again, we would stress the importance to any National Rose Show of the Airborne classes, and the great interest taken in these by the visiting public. Mr. Archie Selwood and Mrs. Walkinshaw remain faithful contributors from Vancouver and Mr. W. S. Tait from Montreal; we very much enjoy their blooms and appreciate the trouble which they take. May we take this opportunity to send out a plea to many others to join them and experience the satisfaction of participating and perhaps the special thrill of winning in such company.

Special tribute must be paid this year to the outstanding success of the Decorative Section, which displayed eighty-six entries in fifteen classes. As previously reported, the new Ena Harkness Trophy for Best in Show went to Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, and other class winners were: Mrs. R. A. Lyle, Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, Mrs. M. Ellames and Mrs. J. Lowe, with close competition from Mrs. J. H. Baillie and Mrs. W. R. McLaren. Mrs. I. S. Finch and Mrs. R. Schultz were winners in the Novice and Open classes respectively. From these well-known names, it will be realized that the standard was of the highest, and we thank all these clever people for contributing so much to the beauty of the Show.

Proceedings concluded with the usual auction, once again highlighted by the beautiful greenhouse roses contributed to decorate the premises by the Dale Estate Ltd., H. J. Mills & Sons and Concord Floral Company, and the most interesting new rose bushes from the Society's own Director, Mr. Spencer McConnell of McConnell Nurseries, Port Burwell. Our sincere thanks to all these generous friends and to the auctioneers.

And so another year, another Show, is over. The weary wend their way home: the successful happy, the disappointed — WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR!

Trophies and Prizes Awarded at The 1965 Rose Show

The Leaside High School, Toronto, Ontario, June 26, 1965

SECTION A — CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY NATIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

Class

1. *W. J. Keenan Challenge Bowl* — Four Specimen H.T. Blooms, each of four different varieties. Each variety to be in individual container: 1 Miss Jane Stollery, 2 Mrs. M. Rice, 3 F. H. Rogalski
2. *Miss Mabel Stoakely Challenge Trophy* — Luncheon Table Decoration (see section R, Class 84) : 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
3. *Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of new roses introduced 1959 or later. One to three blooms, sprays or stems of at least six distinct varieties. Shown in individual containers: 1 G. J. Patterson, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 no award
4. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses. Three varieties, two stems of each, shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 N. L. Emery
5. *Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy* — Bowl of eight to twelve specimen H.T. or H.P. Blooms. Container to be supplied by exhibitor: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 Mrs. M. Rice, 3 N. L. Emery

SECTION C — REGIONAL TROPHY CLASSES

7. *S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup* — Exhibit of roses, six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind. Shown in C.R.S. boxes: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 G. J. Patterson, 3 F. E. Goulding
8. *H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Ten specimen H.T. roses, introduced within the last ten years (1955-1965). Separate varieties, shown in individual containers: no entries
9. *The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, white or near white H. T. roses. One specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 E. Billington, 3 E. D. Goulding
10. *Frederick F. Dufton Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties yellow H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
11. *Sir William Meredith Trophy* — Three varieties, pink H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers: 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
12. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties red H.T. roses, one specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers: 1 N. L. Emery, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Leo M. Brown

13. *The Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties blend or bi-colour H.T. roses. One specimen bloom of each, shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 G. J. Patterson, 3 Mrs. M. Rice
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for Highest Aggregate score in Classes 9 to 13 inclusive: Mrs. V. Hawkins

SECTION D — HYBRID TEAS, SPECIMEN BLOOMS

WHITE or NEAR WHITE

14. One specimen bloom 'Burnaby': 1 Mrs. G. Kennedy, 2 W. G. Brinning, 3 E. D. Goulding
15. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Burnaby': 1 Miss Jane Stollery, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 J. V. Laffey

LIGHT YELLOW

16. One specimen bloom 'McGredy's Yellow': 1 Miss Jane Stollery, 2 G. J. Patterson, 3 E. D. Goulding
17. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'McGredy's Yellow': No entries

MEDIUM to DEEP YELLOW

18. One specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 Mrs. G. Kennedy, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 Mrs. L. Akehurst

YELLOW BLEND

19. One specimen bloom 'Peace': 1 Mrs. M. Rice, 2 W. J. Comper, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
20. One specimen bloom 'Peace', fully open — centre not showing: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 Val Taylor, 3 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth
21. One specimen bloom 'Sutter's Gold': 1 Miss Jane Stollery, 2 Mrs. L. Akehurst, 3 E. D. Goulding
22. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Peace' or 'Sutter's Gold': 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 3 E. Billington

APRICOT and ORANGE BLEND

23. One specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 Mrs. L. Akehurst

PALE PINK

24. One specimen bloom 'Michele Meiland': 1 Miss Jane Stollery, 2 E. Billington, 3 E. D. Goulding
25. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Michele Meiland': 1 Stan Jenkins, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 F. E. Goulding

MEDIUM PINK

26. One specimen bloom, 'Pink Favourite': 1 F. N. Comper, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
27. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Pink Favourite': 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 Stan Jenkins

PINK BLEND

28. One specimen bloom 'Kordes Perfecta': 1 Stan Jenkins, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp
29. One specimen bloom 'Tiffany': 1 T. H. Taylor, 2 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle
30. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Kordes Perfecta' or 'Tiffany': 1 F. H. Rogalski, 2 Leo M. Brown, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

DEEP PINK and LIGHT RED

- 31. One specimen bloom 'Superstar' ('Tropicana'): 1 Stan Jenkins, 2 G. J. Patterson, 3 F. H. Rogalski
- 32. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Superstar': 1 Geo. Culver, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 Mrs. F. D. Holdsworth

RED

- 33. One specimen bloom 'Crimson Glory': 1 Mrs. L. Akehurst, 2 E. Billington, 3 Miss Jane Stollery
- 34. One specimen bloom, any named variety except 'Crimson Glory': 1 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 2 Mrs. Geo. Kennedy, 3 N. L. Emery

RED BLENDS and BI-COLOURS

- 35. One specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 Miss Jane Stollery, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle

MAUVES (LAVENDER)

- 36. One specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 Mrs. L. Akehurst, 2 Mrs. M. Rice, 3 E. Billington

H.T. SINGLE VARIETIES

- 37. Naturally grown single specimen H.T.: 1 F. H. Rogalski, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 14 to 37 inclusive: Miss Jane Stollery

SECTION E — TO SHOW BLOOM CYCLE OF HYBRID TEA ROSE

- 38. Three roses, one variety; one bud one-fourth open, one bloom one-half open, and one bloom fully open (centre may show). To be shown in one container: 1 R. M. Peirce, 2 E. D. Goulding, 3 A. F. Chisholm

SECTION F — FLORIBUNDAS OR POLYANTHAS, NATURALLY GROWN SPRAY OR NATURALLY GROWN SINGLE SPECIMEN

- 39. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — A collection of floribunda or polyantha roses, not fewer than six varieties, two sprays of each variety, shown in individual containers: 1 G. H. Magee, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp
- 40. One spray single or semi-double floribunda, red: 1 Geo Culver, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
- 41. One spray single or semi-double floribunda, pink: 1 F. H. Rogalski, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
- 42. One spray double floribunda, red: 1 G. H. Magee, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 F. H. Rogalski
- 43. One spray double floribunda, pink: 1 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 2 Mrs. L. Akehurst, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
- 44. One spray floribunda, white: 1 Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 V. Wales
- 45. One spray floribunda, mauve (lavender): 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 no award
- 46. One spray floribunda, yellow: 1 F. H. Rogalski, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 A. Whitfield
- 47. One spray floribunda, multi-colour: 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 N. L. Emery, 3 G. H. Magee

48. One spray polyantha roses, any variety: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 F. H. Rogalski
Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 40 to 48 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION G — GRANDIFLORAS

49. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, red: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Miss Jane Stollery, 3 E. D. Goulding
 50. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, yellow: 1 E. D. Goulding, 2 R. M. Peirce, 3 J. Comper
 51. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, white: 1 no award, 2 F. H. Rogalski, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
 52. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, pink: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 Geo Culver, 3 F. E. Goulding
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in Classes 49 to 52 inclusive: Mrs. A. L. Naismith and E. D. Goulding, tied

SECTION H — HYBRID PERPETUAL

53. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three hybrid perpetuals, one or more varieties: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 no award, 3 no award
 54. *T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — One specimen bloom hybrid perpetual: 1 P. A. McDougall, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith

SECTION J — CLIMBING ROSES

55. *The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup* — Collection of three or more varieties of climbing roses, three stems or sprays of each variety, one variety to a container (climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s and T's excluded): 1 Mrs. N. A. MacKay, 2 Mrs. N. Clinkard, 3 T. H. Taylor
 56. Two laterals of white or near-white climbing roses: 1 T. H. Taylor, 2 F. H. Rogalski, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith
 57. Two laterals pink climbing roses: 1 F. H. Rogalski, 2 Mrs. B. Crowe, 3 F. N. Comper
 58. Two laterals red climbing roses: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Mrs. B. Crowe, 3 F. E. Goulding
 59. Two laterals yellow or yellow blends climbing roses (climbing H.T.'s named for the bush type of the same name excluded): 1 no award, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for the Highest Aggregate Score in Classes 56 to 59 inclusive: F. H. Rogalski

SECTION K — MINIATURE ROSES, BUSH OR CLIMBING

60. One spray or bloom red miniature rose: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 F. H. Rogalski
 61. One spray or bloom yellow miniature rose: 1 E. Billington, 2 F. H. Rogalski, 3 Mrs. A. A. Baillie
 62. One spray or bloom white miniature rose: 1 J. V. Laffey, 2 G. H. Magee, 3 F. H. Rogalski
 63. One spray or bloom pink miniature rose: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 J. V. Laffey, 3 A. E. Card

64. Collection, 4 different varieties, bloom or spray: 1 W. R. McLaren, 2 F. H. Rogalski, 3 P. A. McDougall
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for the highest aggregate score in classes 60 to 64 inclusive: J. V. Laffey and W. R. McLaren, tied

SECTION L — MISCELLANEOUS ROSES INCLUDING OLD-FASHIONED ROSES, RUGOSA, CHINA, BOURBON, MOSS, SPECIES, SHRUB, SEEDLINGS AND ANY OTHER ROSES NOT COVERED IN THE ABOVE SECTIONS

65. One naturally grown specimen or spray with, or without, side buds: 1 G. H. Magee, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins
66. Old Rose Bouquet — To consist of eight or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many, points go to the bouquets of many varieties. An old rose is to be considered one if introduced prior to 1910: Sixty points given for quality of bloom, forty points for suitability of container, arrangement and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use — preferably something old — an antique or heirloom.
The Canadian Rose Society Award — Six plants of old-fashioned roses supplied by Carl Pallek & Son Nurseries at Virgil, Ontario and to be divided as follows: first prize, three bushes; second prize, two bushes; third prize, one bush. These prizes will be available only if there are *three* or more competitors in the class: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 Mrs. N. Clinkard, 3 Mrs. S. C. Sterling

SECTION M — FRAGRANT ROSES

Correctly and legibly named, these three classes to be judged on basis of 60 points for pleasing fragrance, 40 points for colour, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.

67. *Mrs. Campbell Reaves Memorial Vase* — Six roses, not fewer than three varieties, shown in one container: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins
68. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy* — Three roses, any variety or varieties, shown in one container: 1 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 2 Mrs. N. A. MacKay, 3 P. A. MacDougall
69. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy* — One rose, any variety: 1 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 2 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 3 Stan Jenkins

SECTION N — NOVICE CLASSES

- Open to members only who have never won a first prize in a C.R.S. Show.
70. Six H.T. roses, any variety or varieties: 1 Stan Jenkins, 2 R. M. Peirce, 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch
71. Three H.T. roses, any variety or varieties: 1 R. M. Peirce, 2 Stan Jenkins, 3 A. Whitfield
72. One specimen H.T. bloom: 1 Mrs. B. Crowe, 2 Stan Jenkins, 3 A. F. Chisholm
First award in this class will receive *Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal*: Mrs. B. Crowe
73. One lateral of climbing roses (climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T's excluded): 1 L. Etherington, 2 A. E. Card, 3 Mrs. I. S. Finch
74. One stem or spray floribunda or polyantha roses: 1 Mrs. B. Crowe, 2 Stan Jenkins, 3 R. M. Peirce

SECTION O — AIRBORNE EXHIBITS

75. Six H.T. roses, named; any variety or varieties: 1 A Selwood, 2 no award, 3 W. S. Tait
76. Three H.T. roses, named; any variety or varieties: 1 Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, 2 A. Selwood, 3 W. S. Tait
77. One H.T. rose, named; any variety: 1 A. Selwood, 2 Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, 3 W. S. Tait
Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for highest aggregate score in classes 75, 76 and 77: A. Selwood

SECTION P — JUNIOR MEMBERS

Family membership — under sixteen years of age

78. One hybrid tea, any colour: 1 Joseph Comper, 2 Paul Comper
79. One rose, other than hybrid tea: 1 Joseph Comper
First prize in each class to receive a rose bush.

SECTION Q — OPEN CLASSES

Open to anyone other than a C.R.S. member.

80. Three H. T. Roses, named; any variety or varieties: 1 Wm. Eberlin, 2 Mrs. N. Emery, 3 Mrs. Huston
81. One H.T. rose, named; any variety: 1 Wm. Eberlin, 2 Mrs. N. Emery, 3 Mrs. Huston
First prize in each class to receive a membership in the Canadian Rose Society.

MAJOR AWARDS

Best Rose in Show, 'Michele Meilland' — *P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy*: Miss Jane Stollery, Toronto
Best White or Near-white Rose in Show, 'Burnaby' — *Shell Canada Limited, White Rose Oil Division, Award*: Mrs. G. Kennedy, Coburg, Ont.
Best Red Rose in Show, 'Nocturne' — *The Red Rose Tea Trophy*: Mrs. E. D. Holdsworth, Toronto
Best Decorative Arrangement — *Harkness Roses of Hitchin, England — Silver Cup*: Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
Sweepstakes Award — *Sir Harry Oakes Trophy*: Mrs. A. L. Naismith, Hamilton
Novice Sweepstakes Award — *Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O., Challenge Trophy*: Mr. Stan Jenkins, London

DECORATIVE ARRANGEMENT CLASSES THEME

"MY FAIR LADY"

SECTION R

82. 'Show Me' — A crescent arrangement of roses (The Hon. Geo. S. Henry Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross
83. 'Get Me to the Church on Time' — A symmetrical arrangement; other flowers may be included (Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 Mrs. R. Smith

84. 'Wouldn't it be Lovely' — An all-round arrangement for a luncheon table seating six, suitable for a bride's shower; other flowers may be included (Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy) — See Class 2, Section A: 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
85. 'The Rain in Spain' — Red roses arranged with water as part of the design (Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn
86. 'I Could Have Danced All Night' — A design of roses expressing rhythm (Royal York Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. J. Lowe, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. R. A. Lyle
87. 'On the Street Where You Live' — An all-round arrangement of roses, suitable for a dinner table seating six, candles optional (Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross
88. 'Ascott Gavotte' — A black and white design using white or near white roses in contrast to something black, i.e. container, accessory (Mrs. P. A. Thomson Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. J. Lowe
89. 'I've Grown Accustomed to Her Face' — An arrangement in an antique-type container; other flowers may be included (Seely B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. M. Ellames, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross
90. 'The Flower Seller' — Roses arranged in a small basket; arrangement to be not more than 15 in. overall (Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C., Challenge Trophy): 1 Mrs. L. H. G. Richardson, 2 Mrs. M. Ellames, 3 Mrs. R. Smith
91. 'With a Little Bit of Luck' — A miniature arrangement, overall measurements not to exceed 6 inches in any direction: 1 Mrs. M. Ellames, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. W. R. McLaren
92. 'A Corsage': 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 no award
93. 'A Boutonniere': 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. W. R. McLaren, 3 Mrs. A. A. Bailie
94. 'I'm an Ordinary Man' — An arrangement of roses suitable for a stag party, *open to men only*: 1 no award, 2 W. J. Comper, 3 no award
For highest aggregate points in decorative Classes 82 to 94 inclusive —
Mrs. Schuyler Snively — Rose Bowl Award: Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn

SECTION S — DECORATIVE — NOVICE CLASS

95. 'Without You' — An arrangement of roses and evergreen. Winner of this class to receive *Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal*: 1 Mrs. I. S. Finch, 2 no award, 3 no award

SECTION T — DECORATIVE — OPEN CLASS

96. 'My Fair Lady' — An arrangement, vertical in feeling. Other flowers may be included but roses must predominate. Open to anyone other than a member of the Canadian Rose Society: 1 Mrs. R. Schultz, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. R. F. Philip
Winner of this class to receive *H.T. rose bush*.

TROPHIES AND PRIZES AWARDED

No. of exhibitors	72	Number of awards	
No. of entries — specimens	531	1st	89
No. of entries — decorative	85	2nd	86
No. of entries — novice	31	3rd	84
No. of entries — open	10		<hr/>
	<hr/>		259
Total	657	Trophies	32
		Medals	11

Their Memory Liveth On

ALAN STOLLERY

IN October the many rose enthusiasts of Metro Toronto who knew Alan Stollery well were shocked at the news of his sudden premature death. Alan was the assistant editor of *The Rose Bulletin* but best known for his great success on the show bench at our Canadian National Rose Shows, especially his unequalled success in recent years in growing the best rose in the show.

He was a quiet, gentle man and notwithstanding his unusual success a very modest person who was always prepared to assist in the problems of other rosarians. His advice, always based on successful experience, was greatly respected.

Always at his side was his daughter Janie and it was his hope that he would be able to transmit to her some of his love for the rose and the cultural knowledge that had led to so much success. At its simplest level we call this talent "green thumb" but it frequently attains a brilliance that can be explained only as some deep instinctive insight into the workings of nature.

He will be greatly missed at our shows and it is very fitting that his family has donated a trophy to the Society to be known as "The Alan Stollery Memorial Trophy" which will be awarded in the future to the best rose in the show.

O.E.B.

EMERSON MITCHELL

THE Society suffered another severe loss in December in the passing of Emerson Mitchell of Windsor, Ontario in his 73rd year after a lengthy illness. He was a Regional Director for many years and a valued member of the Rose Cultural Advisory Committee.

He was the former inspector in charge of the traffic division of the Windsor Police Department and one of Windsor's best known rose fanciers. His great love of the rose led to the establishment of the Coronation Rose Garden on Oulette Avenue near the Detroit-

Windsor Tunnel in commemoration of the coronation of King George VI. He also laid out many other rose gardens for Windsor industries and public office buildings.

His own rose garden had more than 120 varieties and one of the most photographed locations in that city. For more than 20 years he judged rose shows in Detroit and other major cities on the continent.

One of his main goals was to make Windsor an outstanding rose centre in Canada and the following editorial in the *Windsor Daily Star* emphasizes his measure of success and the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best.

"The death of Emerson Mitchell takes one of the men who helped so much to make this community known for beautiful roses. A police inspector when he retired from active duty on the force he was also a great flower enthusiast.

Inspector Mitchell was one of Windsor's first traffic constables. He used to be on Oulette with a signal that turned by hand. He was an ambassador of goodwill as he was always courteous in giving directions, especially to strangers to the community.

The Coronation Rose Garden on Oulette from Park up was his pride and joy. People came from afar to enjoy the flowers.

Inspector Mitchell liked to share his knowledge of roses. He encouraged others to grow them and he was always willing to give constructive suggestions.

The Inspector is gone. But, he has left his imprint on Windsor by his enthusiasm for roses."

O.E.B.

The Book Shelf

ROSE GROWING COMPLETE

By E. B. Le Grice

(Faber and Faber, Limited, 24 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, England) Canadian Distributors: Queenswood House, Limited, 128 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario; Price: \$6.75.

While in recent years there has been no scarcity of new contributions to rose literature — none without merit and a few which may be regarded as indispensable to serious rosarians, this latest volume is worthy of consideration not only because of the qualifications, accomplishments and general standing of the author but also because of the wealth of detailed information presented within its covers. As most experienced rose growers are aware Mr. Le Grice has devoted practically all of his adult years to rose culture, including hybridization, and many of his introductions, particularly in the Floribunda group, have achieved widespread popularity.

The author covers in simple and non-technical language the procedures recommended for successful rose growing as well as exhibiting. In the latter connection he recognizes the waning interest in staging specimen blooms in the standard exhibition boxes. With respect to this matter, however, it might have been well to commend these boxes for use with varieties which normally produce their massive blooms on fairly short but stout stems such as 'Memoriam', 'Misty Morn', 'Directeur Guerin', 'Ulster Monarch' and — occasionally — 'Narzisse' and 'Chrysler Imperial'. These are usually unsuitable for staging in vases.

Coverage is given to such matters as hybridizing, fragrance and the ancestral background of our modern roses. Included, also, is a short list of recommended varieties with which, as might be expected, not all readers will agree.

The book is brightened by the inclusion of 16 colour plates in addition to a more extensive group of monochrome illustrations.

— Dogrose.

Let There Be Light

JOHN WIEBE

*Horticultural Experiment Station
Vineland Station, Ontario*

IN the beginning, when the Creator spoke the words of the title He triggered the fundamental chemical reaction that supports all life.

Light energy from the sun is our only real source of energy (except nuclear energy release). Hydro electric power is light energy (for evaporation) transformed. Coal or gas are ancient reservoirs of light energy. All food we eat, benches we sit on and roses we admire are the direct result of light shining on a green leaf.

Light falling on a green leaf of a living plant causes carbon dioxide and water to combine to form a simple sugar. The sugar is then transformed by the plant to wood, pollen, petals, nectar and thorns. Regardless of the form which organic material takes it is really only stored light energy.

The distribution of light is very uneven. We are of course all aware of the differences in light intensity through a 24 hour period. We alternate between almost complete darkness and varying levels of daylight.

Seasonal differences in light energy reaching the earth's surface vary tremendously. The farther from the earth's equator we go the greater the seasonal change. At the latitude of New York, for example, an average mid-winter day has only about $1/5$ as much light energy as an average mid-summer day.

A day that is bright may follow a dull day. You who are not directly affected, may be cheered by the brightness but it does not really influence you. However a plant that must live by light will find that one day it may have up to 10 times as much life-giving light as on another.

Human beings and animals move about, sometimes in the light sometimes in shade depending on what is comfortable. A plant or a

tree once set in the shade of a building has no choice of where it will grow. It either survives in the light available to it or it dies of light starvation. It cannot move to a more comfortable spot.

Even on one plant not all leaves are under the same light conditions. A leaf near the bottom of a plant will almost always be shaded by other leaves of the same plant. By actual measurement the bottom or interior leaves of a dense plant may receive as little as 2% as much light as the top, most exposed ones. These leaves cannot live. This is why the inside of a hedge usually has no live leaves. They died of light starvation.

In growing agricultural crops, plants are placed in solid stands and all competing plants (weeds — trees) are removed. Competition among plants is not only for nutrients and water but also for light. We do not really care for the individual plant of wheat or alfalfa but rather the yield per acre. For this reason we crowd the plants realizing that they will shade each other and each individual will produce something less than its potential but together the community of plants produce maximum yield.

When we grow ornamental plants in the garden our objective is usually quite different. We wish to have the individual rose plant as productive, strong and healthy as possible. We are after perfection in the individual. What then is involved? Good soil, good drainage, good nutrition and disease and insect control obviously are essential.

But now let's look at the light environment of the rose in your garden. You can't add to the hours of the day but you can ensure a minimum of competition.

A rose near the house on either the east or west side is being light starved part of each day. You may want the plant there for its effect but you are limiting its possibilities for development and bloom.

A tree 30 to 40 feet away may be effectively competing with the short rose for light. We don't think of this as competition but it is as surely as if the tree could reach over and strip leaves off its little neighbor.

Other plants, including other rose plants, if they provide shade, will reduce the productivity of the individual. Plan your planting carefully, keeping in mind that after you supply good soil, and organic matter, and fertilizer, the plant can make no use of them unless it has a good supply of sunlight.

A good exercise is to stand where your plant will be, or is, and visualize yourself as being entirely dependent on sunlight reaching you for your food and breath. See where the sun rises in the morning, where it meets obstructions and where other plants will interfere. Sometimes a short move will improve the situation tremendously.

Your plants depend on you to provide the right environment. Ensure that they get what they need, and particularly, “let there be light”.

The Poesy of the Rose

R. J. HILTON

*Department of Horticulture
University of Guelph*

WE OWN to a warm and abiding love for roses. Have you ever wondered at the influence on Man and his environment that this well-dressed elderly garden friend may have on his tribal outlook? His economic philosophy? His romances and his reminiscences? Or on his retreats for rest and mental renewal?

If, for a few minutes you will join in other people's flights of rosy fancy, then let us review how the poets feel about this flower. And what better place to begin than in the flowing and powerful prose-poetry of Isaiah. His gift for simile is nowhere more expressive than in XXXV, I, where he prophesies

*"and the desert shall rejoice,
and blossom as the rose!"*

And in 326 B.C., the philosopher Bidpai (The Two Travellers) intones

*"There is no gathering the rose
without being pricked by the thorns."*

Obviously prior to the emergence of our thornfree mutants. In Horace's Odes, also penned in the pre-Christian era, we are warned

*"Cease not your efforts to find
where the last rose lingers."*

Surely a suggestion of the everblooming feature from the very distant past. Of course, Thomas Moore brings us back to reality with his plaintive and sentimental emphasis on

*"... the last rose of summer
left blooming alone"*

The Dark Ages have left us few references to the rose unless we include various by-the-by notes from Chaucer, and his mentor,

Boccaccio. But Edmund Spencer (*The Faerie Queen*) tells us to
 *"Gather the rose of love,
 whilst yet is time"*

and much later Herrick (*To the Virgins*) paraphrased (plagiarized?) this as

*"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may . . .
 Old Time is still a-flying"*.

The poetry of Shakespeare is a fertile field for the advent of the rose into literary timelessness.

"He wears the rose of youth upon him"
 (*Antony and Cleopatra*), and
 *"What's in a name?
 That which we call a rose . . .
 By any other name would smell as sweet"*

recalls to mind the whole plot-structure of *Romeo and Juliet*. But the Bard had his own opinion on the matter of Nature's sequences and in *Love's Labour Lost* he says

*"At Christmas I'd no more desire a rose
 than wish a snow in May's new-fangled mirth . . .
 But like of each thing that in season grows"*.

Oddly enough, we seldom hear this quoted by our retail florists!

Edmund Waller has left a small but choice legacy of romantic poetry. In 1664 he made this expressive comparison . . .

*"Go, lovely rose,
 tell her that wastes her time and me,
 That now she knows
 how sweet and fair she seems to be"*.

Milton, in *Lycidas*, harries us with this sombre and pathological simile

" . . . as killing as the canker to the rose"

But back to metaphors. John Boyle O'Reilly (surely no Scotsman!) tells us that

*"The red rose whispers of passion,
 and the white rose breathes of love . . .
 O, the red rose is a falcon,
 and the white rose is a dove."*

A pretty set of thoughts for those who may wish to combine gardening and bird-watching.

Gentleman poets simply fail to recognize the rose as anything but the symbol of romance. Algernon Charles Swinburne, for example, (I wonder if he ever signed himself A.C.?) cannot resist the chance to bring us to his way of reasoning. In "A Match" we read

*"If love were what a rose is
and I were like the leaf . . .
our lives would grow to-gether,
in sad or singing weather".*

Sounds somewhat anatomical, but that was the current trend of thought in 1866! McNally, in his best-known ballad, writes

*"On Richmond Hill there lived a lass,
More bright than May-day morn;
Whose smiles all other maids' surpass,
A rose without a thorn".*

And Ryan may have glimpsed the same paragon of pulchritude for he notes that

*"Her cheek like the rose is,
but fresher, I ween . . .
She's the loveliest lassie
that trips on the green".*

Mind you, in those days tripping was not so likely to result in the discomfitures of exposure as is the case with the modern mode of ladies' apparel. But then perhaps a more delicate and terpsichorean type of "tripping" is intended!

For feminine poets the rose was a symbol of luxury and beauty . . . just that. No overtones of romance or gener-fixation for them. Thus, for example, Florence Earle (feminine for Earl?) Coates in *The Poetry of Earth* . . .

*"There is always room for beauty . . .
whatsoever hath been,
there still must be room for another rose".*

And Cristina Georgina Rosetti tells us that

*"Harebells and sweet lilies show a thornless growth,
But the rose with all its thorns excels them both".*

Dorothy Parker wonders perhaps a bit caustically . . .

*"Why is it no one ever sent me yet one
perfect limousine, do you suppose?"*

*Ah no, it's always just my luck to get
one perfect rose!"*

Poetry is all languages, and all moods, of course . . . and so this lovely stanza of Nathalia Crane's (The Blind Girl) will strike cords of sympathy and faster understanding . . .

*"In the darkness, who would answer for
the colour of a rose . . .
or the vestments of the May Moth
and the pilgrimage it goes?"*

And on and on we could pace lightly or thoughtfully, laughing one minute, in tears the next, as we follow the poets of past and present in their many-mood references to the rose. Browning (Saradella) waxes philosophic when he notes that

"Any nose . . . may ravage with impunity a rose".

And Thomas Hood dictated his "Farewell, Life" just before his death in 1845. No pious self pity here, and no mournful sermon . . . rather a glowing prescience that surely we must envy, and that we will hope can be our lot . . .

*"O'er the earth there comes a bloom;
sunny light for sullen gloom;
Warm perfume for vapour cold —
I smell the rose above the mould!"*

Ancient or modern, we must leave them now. There are many more, but these few we have culled may serve to renew old, perhaps even make new, poetic friendships. Certain it is that above all flowers the rose has served the muse, and in this we latter-day rose lovers can share a close kinship with the thought moulders of our literary heritage.

Winter Protection of Roses

R. MILTON CARLETON

Research Director

Downers Grove, Illinois

ONE of my favorite stories about winter protection of roses has to do with the late Eugene Pfister when he was president of the American Rose Society. A friend whose knowledge of roses was limited, to put it kindly, asked Gene why his climbing rose had not bloomed well that spring.

Gene carefully explained how winter cold had probably killed dormant buds and that winter protection was essential to good bloom. The following fall, his friend's climbing rose was carefully taken down from the trellis where it had survived for about 12 years and protected in scientific manner.

The next spring, of course, it was dead.

My first bit of advice, then, is if your present method of protection results in 80% or better survival, read no further. When we speak of the modern hybrid tea rose, we must realize that as one university researcher put it, we are dealing with a poor excuse for a shrub. Even in climates as favorable for survival (with protection) as Southern Ontario, a 20% winter loss is not a bad record.

Look at it this way: you pay \$5.00 for a seat at a mediocre play which gives some pleasure for one evening. Isn't a rose that has given you a summer of beauty worth a fraction of that sum, even if it dies the next winter?

But let us not be too pessimistic. Roses can be saved, often with a 100% record of success. In spite of years of study of the subject, I don't have all the answers and make no claim to knowing where those answers can be found. We must face the fact that horticultural research centers look on outdoor roses as a minor nuisance (even though the value of the rose bushes sold in my home state of Illinois

is greater than the value of our apple crop). What research has been done on hardiness has been a by-product of other projects.

First, let us examine the rose. We think of it as a shrub, but it behaves more like a semi-hardy perennial. It does not make long preparation for dormancy, preparations which begin as early as mid-August with hardy woody trees and shrubs. Instead, it usually makes its best growth and produces its finest flowers in the cool months of autumn, when other woody plants are beginning to shed their leaves.

The mechanism by which hardy plants survive long periods of severe cold is important to understand. As the sun sinks lower in the southern sky with the approach of winter, food that formerly went into the elongation of twigs is now diverted to storage in the wood, where it is stored for use the following spring.

Now, instead of elongating at the tips, twigs begin to swell in diameter, indicating that starches and sugars are accumulating. These act as anti-freeze compounds, at least in the case of evergreens where those fed in mid-August suffer less winter injury than those receiving no summer or fall fertilization.

Another change is taking place at the same time. Tip growth has stopped — the area in which growth stimulating substances are formed. Instead, a counter-hormone, one that keeps plants from growing, begins to accumulate. The hardier a woody plant is, the more of this counter-hormone it produces.

Cold destroys the chemical which prevents plants from growing: by spring it is all gone so the plant is ready to resume growth. It is not fooled into false starts by occasional warm spells in mid-winter. Roses, unfortunately, *seem* to accumulate very little of this substance. We cannot say for certain because little or no research has been done on roses.

It is reasonable to assume, however, that counter-hormone concentration is low, which means that the plant is easily fooled into starting growth during winter thaws. Even if cold remains constant, the first few warm days in spring may start up growth, with disastrous results if a cold snap follows.

From these facts (or perhaps it would be more accurate to say theories) it would appear that the rose is only semi-hardy. Once it has gone dormant, we are faced with the dilemma of keeping it dormant, yet not exposing it to so much cold that counter hormones are destroyed quickly. Quite a dilemma.

Without understanding all the "reasons why," rose growers in the past have worked out methods of protection which have more or less met the needs. The usual method has been to pile earth around the plant to keep alive buds low on the branches from which to rebuild the top. If the soil was clean and free of disease organisms, if the covering was moist enough to crust over with the first freeze, yet dry enough so the shoots were not kept wet, if covering was not done until the wood was thoroughly dormant and if covering was not removed too soon, or too late, survival of 80% to 100% in normal winters could be expected.

But how far up to protect? Heaping earth a foot high over a thorny rose plant in nippy weather is not my cup of tea: I am sure few others find pleasure in it. Yet unless we do protect enough wood, early bloom will be cut. How much? Fortunately, we have experimental work to back up this point. For every inch of wood that remains alive and healthy, you can expect 10% bloom from old wood. That is, if the plant kills back to within five inches of the soil, you will have only half the bloom you could expect if you had ten inches of live wood remaining.

Thus the ideal is to try to save at least 10" of old wood: anything above that is merely in the way. I believe in cutting off the old canes a foot above the soil line and covering with that much earth, that is when I use earth.

Those who have tried other loose substances instead of clean soil have had indifferent luck with them. The reason is that a mound of soil does not freeze all the way through. It crusts over, closing air pores which otherwise might let freezing air penetrate to the wood. When so sealed, stored heat in the soil rises up through the unfrozen soil around the rose branches and keeps temperature not too far below freezing.

Rose wood can tolerate temperatures down to about 15° above zero. This is an average figure for hybrid teas: some varieties can survive even lower temperatures, but once the temperature threatens to hit this mark, be sure your roses are covered.

One of the real hazards of winter is dry weather. Often, rose lovers withhold water to force dormancy. If wood is starting to shrivel at the time of covering, watch out. Or better yet, water. In dry soil, cold can penetrate deeply because frost has not sealed the air pores.

As a protection against complete kill of the top, I always recommend

planting roses with the knuckle or bud union an inch below the surface of the soil. There are experts who recommend leaving this union an inch above, on the theory that breaks are more frequent when the union is open to the air. This is partially true, but when the union is buried, it is partially protected from freezing and will often send up breaks even when the top is killed.

I am a great believer in a thorough spraying with a good fungicide such as *Phaltan* before covering.

The latest gimmick in rose protection is the "Rose Kone," a device made of polystyrene soft enough to act as an insulator. I have called the manufacturer of this device, Gotham Industries in Chicago and find that he has no Canadian distribution, but a product with so many advantages will no doubt be produced by some Canadian firm soon.

This cone, which looks like a dunce cap with a rounded top fits over a dormant rose bush after it has been cut back to about 12" to 14". Earth is piled around the base and your rose is put to bed for the winter. With a wall thickness of about half an inch, this seems poor protection against the rigors of winter, yet on our research station at Cantigny*, near Wheaton, Ill., which is peculiarly exposed to the sweep of prairie winds, roses under these cones have consistently come through better than those protected in the conventional way with earth.

It is interesting to lift one of these cones during a winter thaw and find the soil around the plant unfrozen, though close to freezing temperature. The stored heat in the soil keeps rising, just enough to keep roses at a favorable temperature for survival.

As I write these lines, the Morton Arboretum has just called, trying to locate larger sizes of rose cones to protect some valuable hollies and dogwoods they imported from Japan last summer. They give the best argument for rose cones possible: what is the price of a cone against the replacement value of desirable plants?

Rose cones are not all beer and skittles, however. While the ease of placing these in fall would suggest removing them temporarily in spring, few gardeners seem willing to do a little extra work to give their roses an airing. As a result, on hot days, moist air under the cones encourages the growth of various mildews, some of which are highly destructive.

*'Chicago Peace' is a sport discovered at Cantigny: the original plant was protected with a rose cone.

I recommend removing them on days when air temperatures go above 40 degrees in spring, replacing at night if freezing temperatures threaten. Too, an early spraying with sulfur or *Phaltan* (perhaps you use the name *Folpet*) will help prevent trouble from this source.

My results with other covering materials have been so unfavorable that I cannot recommend such protection as dried leaves, corn cob mulch, peat moss, salt hay, etc. My experience with corn cob mulches has been particularly bad, especially if fresh, clean cobs were used. These contain starches and sugars — the energy foods which fungi need to survive. Old cobs that have been leached by rain are better, but too coarse to crust over and seal out cold.

I have used vermiculite treated with asphalt to make it waterproof so it won't blot up many times its weight in water. This is a good material, but requires a collar to hold it around the bush. Either a 12" stovepipe or section of sewer pipe or drain tile can be used. This combination, however, costs more than the rose cone and does not do quite as good a job.

For rose growers who live "beyond the fringe" in areas where temperatures regularly drop to 30 and 40 below zero, all I have to offer is sympathy. Not having grown roses under their conditions, I would do them a disfavor to attempt to recommend methods for their use.

Les Roses au Saguenay

L'ABBE LORENZO ANGERS

DE nouveau, Monsieur Orville E. Bowles me fait l'honneur de m'inviter à écrire un article en français pour "*The Canadian Rose Annual*" de 1966.

Je veux profiter de cette occasion exceptionnelle, pour remercier Monsieur et Madame Georges Vanier, Gouverneur Général du Canada, pour leur gentillesse et leur générosité à mon égard.

On sait que depuis plusieurs années Monsieur le Gouverneur Général passe une grande partie de ses vacances à Tadoussac, situé en face de la Baie Sainte-Catherine où je cultive mon modeste jardin de roses.

Madame Vanier aime beaucoup les roses. Un jour que j'avais l'honneur de lui faire part de mes succès dans la culture des roses, elle me demanda si j'avais dans ma roseraie le rosier qui porte son nom : le rosier 'Madame Vanier'. Je lui répondis que j'étais très novice dans l'art de cultiver les roses et que malheureusement je ne connaissais pas son rosier.

— Eh bien ! me répondit-elle, je vous enverrai trois rosiers 'Madame Vanier', que vous planterez dans votre jardin, le printemps prochain.

Naturellement Madame Vanier a tenu parole, et, le 29 mai 1965, je plantais avec beaucoup de soin les trois rosiers, à une place d'honneur dans mon jardin.

L'optenteur de cette magnifique plante est Madame J. Orard, au *Jardin des Roses*, Feyzin (Isère), France.

C'est pendant le séjour de Monsieur et Madame Vanier comme ambassadeur en France, qu'on a voulu le honorer en donnant à un nouveau rosier le nom de Madame Vanier.

Bien que plantés très tard au printemps, c'est un de ces trois rosiers qui a produit le première fleur de tout mon jardin, détrônant ainsi mon charmant petit 'Pink Chiffon', qui était toujours le premier à fleurir.

C'est avec un vif plaisir que Madame Vanier apprit que son rosier avait fleuri le premier, cela exactement le premier juillet, jour de la fête de la Confédération Canadienne.

Le rosier 'Madame Vanier' porte une grande fleur double, rose cuivré, superbe, surtout dans la première phase de sa trop courte vie. Ce fut la vedette, cette année, dans mon jardin. Tous les visiteurs ont admiré 'Madame Vanier' !

J'en étais très orgueilleux, car il y a peu d'amateurs de roses qui peuvent se vanter de posséder un rosier qui porte le nom du Grand Patron (Chief Patron) of The Canadian Rose Society.

En somme, cette année, 1965, a été très bonne dans la culture des roses au *Royaume du Saguenay*. Et cela, en dépit d'un hiver extrêmement rigoureux et sans neige. J'ai fait une perte d'environ 14 pour cent. Mais je suis convaincu de réussir l'hivernement de mes précieuses plantes, à peu près sans perte, en mettant au point une méthode de protection que je suis en train d'expérimenter. Je serai heureux d'en donner le résultat l'an prochain.

Ma roseraie a fait l'admiration de beaucoup de visiteurs au cours de l'été. Ce sont mes deux 'Crimson Glory' qui ont reçu le plus de compliments des visiteurs. 'Miss France', et 'Tropicana' ainsi que 'Tiffany' ont été bien admirés à cause de leurs couleurs et de la grandeur de leurs roses.

Pruning of Roses

KEN WILSON

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THE pruning requirements of roses are dependent upon numerous factors. In most parts of Canada the severity of the winter and short growing season are often a deciding factor. In the Ottawa area, the bedding types of roses are usually winterkilled to within a few inches of ground level and the comparatively short frost free growing season does not produce the amount of growth and bloom obtained in milder areas. Other factors to consider are the uses for which the many species and varieties are grown. Roses may be grown for color and lasting display, exhibition blooms, for decorative effect on fences or posts, hedges, or background effect. The selection of varieties with the proper growth characteristics for the particular requirements and the correct pruning of these plants is very important.

Pruning to permit better air circulation around the plants may reduce disease by allowing the foliage to dry more quickly following a rain as well as permitting for a more thorough spraying or dusting to control insects and diseases.

At planting time, pruning consists of removing weak or damaged shoots and cutting back the remaining shoots to leave three or four active buds. Fall planted roses should be pruned to twelve to fifteen inches and again pruned in the spring.

Before commencing the pruning of established plants, it is necessary to know the flowering habit of the variety. Hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas flower on the current seasons growth and can be heavily pruned. Climbing roses flower on short growths from older wood, and should be pruned immediately after flowering. Shrub roses which are often grown as much for their fruit and foliage as well as for their flowers require only general thinning. The condition of the plant is also another factor to consider. Plants which are vigorous and

strong growing require less pruning than weak and less vigorous plants. Heavy pruning in the latter will not improve the condition of plant if the soil fertility is poor or insects and disease have weakened the plant.

Hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas should be pruned in the early spring by first removing all wood which has been winterkilled, together with any thin and weak shoots. Hybrid teas should be cut back to eight to ten inches, grandifloras and floribundas twelve to fifteen inches above ground level. Always remember that the heavier the pruning the lesser number of shoots there will be, resulting in fewer numbers of blooms and foliage. Roses which are grown to produce exhibition blooms must be cut back more severely so that growth and nourishment are directed into fewer shoots which will then produce higher quality blooms.

If roses are used for bedding, a greater succession of bloom is assured if some shoots are cut back. Pruning one cut of every three stems on a plant during June may reduce the overall amount of immediate color but new stems arising from the pruning give a colorful effect immediately following the period of full bloom. After each flush of bloom, cutting the shoots back to leave three or four sets of good leaves on each shoot will encourage strong healthy growth allowing the plant to produce bloom again in the shortest possible time.

By early September, if growth is still vigorous and the danger of killing frost is imminent, pruning should be restricted to little more than removing dead flower heads. This helps to reduce growth to a minimum and allows the wood to ripen properly. When all growth has stopped and preparations are being made for their winter protection, the bushes can be cut back twelve to eighteen inches high.

The hybrid perpetuals, which are more vigorous and generally hardier than hybrid teas, should be pruned less severely. Pruning to remove weak shoots and cutting the others back one third to a half will produce an abundance of good blooms.

Climbing roses growing on trellises, fences or posts should be pruned immediately after flowering. Varieties such as 'Blaze' and 'Paul's Scarlet' require little pruning except the removal of old and exhausted wood, rambling roses such as 'Hiawatha', 'Dorothy Perkins', 'American Pillar' and 'Patricia Macoun' must have their flowering branches pruned out. Excessive new shoots or weak growth should also be

removed. By restricting growth to one or two year old shoots, it is easier to provide good winter protection for the plants. In milder areas where it is not necessary to take the shoots off their supports for winter protection, older growth can be left which will then cover a larger area and result in more bloom. Pruning should then be restricted to removing only the oldest and more crowded shoots. In the Spring, climbing roses need very little pruning. Only growth which is weak or has been winterkilled should be removed. Any excessively long shoots may be shortened back.

Shrub roses and the several types of climbing roses sometimes used as ground covers, require very little pruning. Although pruning is not necessary every year, the removal of old and exhausted wood, crossed branches and weak growth will help to maintain a vigorous plant and quality bloom.

Shrub Roses at Ottawa

A. R. BUCKLEY

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LACK of space in the Arboretum of the Plant Research Institute and the unattractiveness and sameness of many species accounts for a merely partial representation of the *Rosa* group in the woody plant collection. There are many hardy native and exotic species that could be included if it were felt desirable that a more representative collection were needed. In the article I have omitted the hybrid perpetuals which are so near to the shrub rose group in their requirements because some still need winter protection and all of those included are grown with no protection at all. I have included the cultivars of shrub roses, in alphabetical sequence; hybrids of *Rosa Rugosa* are included under this specific name. Some very good shrub roses are omitted here, either because they have not survived our winters, such as *R. hugonis*, or because they have not yet been tested. Many new shrub roses are still under trial and a separate article on these is contemplated for another year.

R. acicularis

A widely distributed species with bright rosy-pink, 2½-inch flowers, followed by large, 1-inch-long, pear-shaped fruits, each with a distinct neck. Alaska to Wyo., Mich. and N.Y.; N.E. Asia.

R. 'Algonquin'

This is a seedling of a selection from *R. rubrifolia* X *R. rugosa*. It has yellow-green foliage, flat, single, purplish-rose flowers shading to white in the center, and long, pear-shaped, bright-red fruits. A Central Experimental Farm introduction.

R. 'Betty Bland'

An introduction of Dr. F. L. Skinner, of Dropmore, Manitoba. It is a seedling of *R. blanda* X Garden Rose that grows 5 to 6 feet

high and produces an abundance of double, light-pink flowers. Its bright-red branches give an added attractiveness when the shrub is not in flower.

R. blanda Meadow Rose

A very hardy rose that produces very large, rose-pink flowers in great profusion. These are followed by pear-shaped, red fruits with erect and persisting sepals. In cultivation it produces a mass of 6-foot canes with few spines. Nfld. to Pa., Mo., N.D. and Man.

R. 'Blanche Moreau'

A very fine moss rose, which was raised in 1880 from a cross of moss and damask types. It is a vigorous shrub as much as six feet high, is very thorny and produces bunches of dark-green moss. It has small, creamy-white, double flowers, at first cupped then quite flat.

R. 'Butterball'

A hybrid of *R. spinosissima* 'hispida' with large, creamy - white flowers on a bush six feet high.

R. canina Dog Rose

These have grown into rather large shrubs, some 6 feet high. They have large, hooked prickles, 5 to 7 leaflets, and clusters of fragrant pinkish flowers. Although not a specially attractive rose, and of value mainly in the historic or wild garden, it has a nostalgic beauty to the Briton and is often grown for this reason alone. It was for years the main stock plant on which hybrid roses were budded and is still used by some discriminating Irish and Dutch nurserymen. It has now been superseded as a stock by *R. multiflora* strains, which are easier to grow on an assembly line and form large bushes that reach a saleable size in much less time than those budded on *R. canina*. In this area, however, *R. canina* is much hardier than *R. multiflora* and should, I feel, be used more often by Canadian nurserymen and those who bud their own roses. Native of Europe in hedgerows and waste places.

R. 'Cardinal de Richelieu'

This is one of the earliest Dutch roses originated by van Sian, after whom it was originally named; it was, however, introduced to the trade by Laffay in 1840 as 'Cardinal de Richelieu'. It has large, double, deep-purple-crimson flowers not very profusely produced.

R. 'Carmenetta'

A large shrub rose, 8 to 10 feet high, with leaves like those of *R. rugosa* but more reddish, and pale-pink flowers borne in clusters.

It is a hybrid of *R. rubrifolia* and *R. rugosa* that originated at the Central Experimental Farm.

R. 'Celeste'

A variety of *R. alba* with semidouble, uniform, soft-pink flowers and grayish leaves. It is of rather ancient origin, most likely being introduced toward the end of the eighteenth century.

R. centifolia 'cristata'

This form came to us as "Rose 'Crested Moss'," a name by which it is generally known. It differs from *R. centifolia* by having crested or mossy-like excrescences at the edge of the sepals. The flowers are not quite as globular as those of *R. centifolia* but they present the same beautiful effect in bud, and have clustered, fragrant, red, cabbage-like flowers. This form was said to have been discovered in 1820 in the crevices of an old wall at Fribourg in Switzerland.

R. cinnamomea

A rather vigorous bush rose with erect stems and a pair of hooked prickles at the base of the leaf stalk and scattered along the stem. It produces, rather sparsely, clusters of reddish flowers. Eur., N. and W. Asia.

R. damascena Damask Rose

The flowers of *R. damascena* are quite variable, ranging from blush-white to red; thus, it is possible that the two separate varieties we are presently growing as "Blush" and "Crimson" may be variants of the species. The flowers are double, produced in corymbs on slender, glandular-hispid, prickly pedicels. The fruits are pear-shaped, about one inch long and bristly. Introduced from Asia Minor in the 16th century.

R. d 'Versicolor' York and Lancaster Rose

This, with its beautiful clusters of blush-white double flowers, is the historic York and Lancaster rose. Some individual blooms are flaked white and rose and others bicolored, and both white- and rose-colored flowers may be found on the same bush. This famous rose was introduced, or at least named, in 1551, and, no doubt, is the one that played so prominent a part in the Temple Gardens brawl between Yorkists and Lancastrians. Apparently, however, the emblems of these two factions were later changed to *R. alba* 'maxima' and *R. gallica* 'officinalis'.

R. 'Dr. E. M. Mills'

A hybrid of *R. hugonis* and *R. spinosissima* var. *altaica*, with large, pale primrose-yellow, semidouble flowers. It is very vigorous and much hardier than the Father Hugo rose (*R. hugonis*) but has most of the characteristics of that species.

R. 'Dr. Merkeley'

A rose of *R. cinnamomea* affinity, with very fragrant, double, pink flowers. According to Dr. F. L. Skinner, who introduced it into cultivation, it was brought from Siberia after World War I by a Canadian soldier who gave it to a Dr. Merkeley of Winnipeg, in whose honor it was named.

R. 'Duchesse d'Angouleme' The Wax Rose

A Provence or *R. gallica* hybrid, with smooth, light-green leaves, smooth wood and few thorns. The transparent petals of its nodding flowers are pale blush-pink, tipped with crimson, and form a globular rose of very soft coloring.

R. 'Duchesse de Buccleugh'

A *R. gallica* variety, with almost thornless, luxuriant foliage, and large flat purplish flowers, each with a button eye and a tiny green center.

R. 'Duchesse de Verneuil'

A very hardy rose, similar to *R. canina* but with much more glaucous foliage. Eur. and W. Asia.

R. ecae Afghan Rose

This species has small buttercup-yellow flowers, which are borne singly on short pedicels. It has a slender, arching habit of growth and produces small red fruits in the fall. It was discovered by Major J. E. T. Aitchison, an officer of the British Army, who collected it on the rocky hills of Afghanistan about 1880. Its name was derived from the initials of Mrs. Aitchison: E.C.A.

R. eglanteria Sweetbrier Rose, Eglantine

The good branching habit of this plant is more likely to produce a good rose hedge than any other species. It has bright-pink flowers and orange-red fruits. However, it is particularly grown, and known, for its dark-green, very fragrant foliage, a fragrance that is particularly noticed after a heavy dew or light rainfall. Early writers have stated that the leaves when dried in the shade and prepared as a tea make a very pleasing beverage. Europe.

R. foetida 'Persiana' Persian Yellow Rose

A variety of the Austrian brier with globular, fully double, buttercup-yellow flowers. It is of particular interest because, at the time of its introduction in 1838, only one other double yellow rose was known: the sulphur rose (*R. hemisphaerica*). The Persian yellow rose remains today one of the most striking of its form and it is well worth growing in gardens. An added attraction is its dark-green, rounded leaflets and smooth, brown twigs with gray, thin bark.

R. 'Fruhlingsmorgen'

A *R. spinosissima* hybrid with single blooms, which are cherry-red at the edges and soft-yellow in the center, have prominent maroon stamens. These and others introduced by Wilhelm Kordes and Sons, Sparrieshoop, Holstein, Germany, are the result of crossing the hybrid tea with *R. spinosissima* var. *altaica*.

R. 'Fruhlingsgold'

This is much hardier than the preceding variety for it survived the severe winter of 1960-61 entirely without injury. It has large, single, golden-yellow, fragrant flowers borne on a very vigorous bush 6 feet high.

R. 'Haidee'

A *R. laxa* X *R. spinosissima* rose raised by Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba. It has large, clear-pink, double flowers, somewhat lighter in the center. Its very spiny, vigorous habit resembles that of *R. spinosissima* but it has larger and more fully double blossoms.

R. harisonii Harison's Yellow Rose

The beautiful semidouble, golden-yellow blossoms of this rose create a spectacular effect at the Experimental Farm in June. This effect is gradually spreading to many home gardens in this area as more people become enamored by its beauty and are making their own plantings. A hybrid between the Austrian copper brier (*R. foetida*) and the Scotch brier (*R. spinosissima*), it originated in the garden of a New York City attorney, Mr. George Harison. It was distributed by the Prince Nursery of Flushing, N.Y., in 1830, and soon almost every known nurseryman carried the plant, for at that time it was the first truly dependable variety of yellow rose.

R. 'Harison's Lemon'

A lighter-color form of the Harison's yellow rose, derived from open-pollinated seedlings.

R. 'Hebe's Lip'

A *R. damascena* derivative, sometimes known as *R. d.* 'rubro-tincta'. It resembles the damask rose but has large, semidouble flowers composed of white petals often edged with pink.

R. inodora

A species related to *R. eglanteria*, with elliptic rather than orbiculate glandless leaflets and scentless pink or white flowers. Eur.

R. 'Kazanlik'

The Kazanlik rose is said to be the rose that grows around Kazanlik, Bulgaria, and the one from which attar of roses is obtained. This variety, with semidouble, red flowers, is said to be a form of *R. damascena* 'trigintapetala', but the two are most likely identical.

R. 'La Noblesse'

A beautiful variety of *R. centifolia*, with very fragrant, cabbage-type flowers of clear-pink and with bluish-gray leaves. Here at Ottawa it flowers abundantly and is worthy of a place in any garden.

R. 'Lady Hamilton'

A Scotch brier hybrid, low growing and with large, semidouble, creamy-white blossoms, occasionally rose-tinted.

R. laxa

A very hardy, vigorous species, with small, single, white flowers and small ovoid fruits. It has been used as an understock for budding rose hybrids and its hardiness would justify its use here, but it doesn't produce the vigorous plants obtained by budding on *R. multiflora* selections. Turkestan.

R. 'Maiden's Blush'

An ancient, double, blush-white rose of *R. alba* origin.

R. maximowicziana var. *jackii*

A large, straggly species, similar to *R. multiflora* but with entire stipules and flowering two weeks later. *R. m.* var. *jackii* has stems without bristles. Since the species is much hardier than *R. multiflora*, and yet similar in habit, it may be possible to use it as an understock for cultivated roses. It most likely increases easily by hardwood cut-

tings in the same way as *R. multiflora* and could be budded and grafted similarly. In any event, its hardiness warrants a trial.

R. 'Micmac'

A hybrid of *R. rubrifolia* and *R. rugosa*, with small, single, white flowers in clusters set against a contrasting purplish-red foliage. It forms a most attractive, neat, large shrub, which, even when not in flower, has a useful place in the garden as an accent or specimen shrub. Originated by Miss Isabella Preston at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1938.

X *R. micrugosa*

An upright, very prickly shrub, with small leaflets and larger, single, pale-pink flowers. It is a hybrid of *R. rugosa* and *R. microphylla*, and is possibly intermediate between these two.

R. multiflora

It is doubtful if any of these eight specimens may be called true *R. multiflora*. They are more probably forms of *R. multiflora*, for although they show the main characteristics very well, each one differs in minute details. None of the specimens can be called truly hardy for they suffer damage each winter, the extent of damage depending on the severity of the weather. All specimens have formed wide-spreading bushes with spiny branches and flowers varying from white to pink. All have the characteristic *R. multiflora* stipules with long comb-like teeth and they also have prickles in pairs. N. China, Korea and Japan.

R. 'Nevada'

A hybrid of 'La Giralda' and *R. moyesii*, with large 4-inch, single, creamy-white blossoms on a fairly large bush.

R. nitida

An extremely attractive, neat, dwarf species, with very glossy, bright-green, narrow leaflets that turn crimson in the fall, red-tinted stems and bright rosy-red, 2-inch, single blossoms. Nfld. to Connecticut.

R. 'Orinda'

An open-pollinated *R. harisonii* seedling, which originated at the Central Experimental Farm in 1922. It has semidouble, deep-cream flowers produced in abundance on a large plant with fine foliage.

R. pendulina

A very vigorous alpine shrub with branches almost entirely devoid of thorns. As its planting date reveals, it is perfectly hardy and would most likely produce some interesting progeny, particularly because of its thornless branches. Although it has no great claim to fame at present it does have very deep pink flowers and is said to impart reddish-purple and violet hues to many of its natural hybrids.

R. 'Petite de Hollande'

An exquisitely formed miniature cabbage rose (*R. centifolia*), but of more bushy habit, with leaves similar but smaller and quite coarsely toothed. It produces small, rose-pink, double flowers on a very dwarf bush.

R. 'Pike's Peak'

A lovely hybrid of *R. acicularis* and an unknown hybrid tea. It has perfectly formed, deep-yellow flowers, of hybrid-tea shape in bud and opening to wide, semidouble, light-yellow flowers. Apparently this variety is extremely fertile. It merits use in hybridization work.

R. 'Poliarchus'

Another fine *R. harisonii* derivative with large, single, salmon-pink flowers, which originated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in 1924.

R. pomifera Apple Rose

The apple rose is so called because of its distinctive, large, subglobose, rich-red, bristly fruits. It makes a good, dense shrub 6 to 8 feet high, with large, gray-green, hairy leaves and single pink flowers. Central Europe.

R. p. 'Duplex' Wooley Dod's Rose

A form with semidouble flowers.

R. 'Prairie Youth'

A beautiful derivative of *R. spinosissima* var. *altaica*, Dr. W. van Fleet, *R. suffulta* and Turkes Rugosa seed. The flowers are semidouble, salmon-pink, fading to white in the center. It is one of the loveliest of all shrub roses and flowers intermittently throughout the summer.

R. rubrifolia

A member of the Caninae (Dog Rose) section of the rose family, with red-tinged, bluish-green foliage, almost thornless stems, and

small, starry, deep rose-red blossoms followed by bright-red fruits, factors which collectively make an extremely valuable garden shrub. C. and S. Europe.

R. rugosa Ramanas Rose

A very thorny, bushy shrub, with deep-green or yellowish-green leaves and single, white or pink flowers. The species is very much inferior to most of its beautiful hybrids, except for those chance seedlings that develop from time to time. N. China, Korea, Japan.

R. r. 'Agnes'

This beautiful shrub rose was developed in 1900 by the late Dr. William Saunders from a cross of *R. rugosa* and *R. foetida* 'persiana'. It has fragrant, double, golden to deep-yellow flowers of medium size and small, light-green, glossy foliage. Although it has been widely planted in this area, it is not well known outside of Ottawa and some attempt should be made to introduce it into more gardens in distant areas.

R. r. 'alba'

With single white flowers.

R. r. 'albo-plena'

With double white flowers.

R. r. 'Blanc Double de Coubert'

More or less everblooming, with large, semidouble, fragrant, white flowers. A hybrid of *R. rugosa* and Soubriel; originated by Cochet-Cochet in 1892.

R. r. 'chamissoniana'

Branchlets having almost no bristles; leaflets narrower, smaller and less rugose than the type.

R. r. 'F. J. Grootendorst'

A very vivid rose with small, bright-red, fringed flowers borne in clusters from June to September, although rather sparingly after July. It is a cross between *R. rugosa* 'rubra' and a baby rambler or polyanthus rose, made by De Goey in 1915 and introduced into commerce by F. J. Grootendorst & Sons, Holland, in 1918. This rose is often used as a hedge plant, and in that capacity produces a very effective rose hedge, especially if carefully pruned during winter or before the leaves form in early spring.

R. r. 'Georges Cain'

A very vigorous hybrid with large, deep-magenta flowers. It was originated in 1909 by Dr. Muller.

R. r. 'George Will'

This beautiful hardy shrub rose, originated by Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, has clusters of very deep pink flowers produced on a neat, three-foot shrub. It is a cross between *R. rugosa* and (*R. acicularis* X a Garden Rose).

R. r. 'Grootendorst Supreme'

A sport of 'F. J. Grootendorst', with the same habit and leaves but with deeper crimson flowers.

R. r. 'Hansa'

One of the showiest of all hybrid rugosas, with large, double, clove-scented, reddish-violet flowers. Its peak flowering period is in early July but it continues to produce its large flowers sparingly through the summer into fall.

R. r. 'John McNab'

A profuse-blooming, double, pink rugosa hybrid that originated from a cross of *R. r. kamtchatica* and *R. beggeriana* made by Dr. F. L. Skinner and introduced in 1938.

R. r. 'Mme Georges Bruant'

This is a rather historic rose. It was introduced by Bruant in 1887 and thus represents the first worthwhile hybrid rugosa variety to be introduced in Europe. It has pointed buds, which later form large, loose, waxy-white flowers in clusters.

R. r. 'Max Graf'

A rather interesting shrub rose that clings to the ground and consequently is quite often used as a ground cover. It has rather pretty, single, bright-pink flowers with a gold center. Apart from its very useful habit I think its greatest claim to fame is that it is one of the parents of X *R. kordesii*, which has given rise to some excellent vigorous varieties with everblooming habit.

R. r. 'Mrs. John McNab'

A lovely, hardy shrub to 5 feet high that produces a great abundance of double, white flowers in July and again in the early fall. Its foliage is very dark green and wrinkled, like that of *R. rugosa*, but it has very few thorns on the stems.

R. r. 'Nova Zembla'

A white sport of 'Conrad Ferdinand Meyer' (a variety which we are not growing at present), with double, pink blooms.

R. f. 'Pink Grootendorst'

A lovely light-pink sport of 'F. J. Grootendorst', which, like 'Grootendorst Supreme' is identical to the original variety except for color.

R. r. 'plena' A deep-purple, double form.

R. r. 'Regina Badet'

A nice shrub with an extremely bushy habit, producing an abundance of very large, double, fragrant, deep-pink flowers.

R. r. 'Rose a Parfum de l'Hay'

A very large, fully globular, fragrant, deep-carmine rose on a large 6-foot bush. This hybrid is said to be the most fragrant of all roses, but our specimens are not unusually fragrant.

R. 'Rose Apples'

With large, semidouble, medium, rose flowers on a vigorous bush.

R. 'Rosaie de l'Hay'

A sport of *R. rugosa* f. 'rosea', with large, full, very fragrant, red to rosy-red flowers.

R. r. 'Sarah van Fleet'

With large, semidouble, extremely fragrant rose-pink flowers, which are cupped and produced in fair abundance during July and again later in the year. It has foliage like that of *R. rugosa* and also its vigor for it has now grown to a height of 5 feet.

R. r. 'Schneezwerg'

A rather lovely variety with semidouble, snow-white flowers enhanced by deep-yellow stamens. Typically *R. rugosa* in habit and leaf and also in the abundance of small red fruits.

R. r. 'Sir Thomas Lipton'

This vigorous, large-growing hybrid *rugosa* was originated by van Fleet in 1900. It has cupped, double, white flowers, which are produced in profusion at the end of June to early July and continue less abundantly until the fall.

R. r. 'Tetonkaha'

A lovely hybrid *rugosa* that was originated in 1912 by Dr. N. E.

Hansen of South Dakota who crossed a wild local prairie rose collected near Lake Tetonkaha with *R. rugosa*. It has semidouble flowers, deep, rich pink and quite fragrant. Our bush is between 4 and 5 feet high.

R. r. 'Therese Bugnet'

Perhaps this is not a true hybrid *rugosa* and yet it has enough *R. rugosa* parentage to warrant its inclusion under this heading. It has conical dark-red buds, opening to large, pale-pink, double, fragrant flowers, but the foliage is rather like that of *R. acicularis*, but larger. It was originated by Mr. Georges Bugnet of Legal, Alberta, and introduced into commerce by Mr. Percy H. Wright in 1950.

R. r. 'Wasagaming'

This is one of the most delightful shrub roses in our collection. It produces an abundance of lavender-pink, cabbage-type, double roses. It is quite hardy and dependable, and makes a fine display of blooms in the early part of the rose season. The habit of this variety is neat but widespreading, our specimens being 4 feet high by 5 feet thick and rounded.

R. setigera Prairie Rose

A rambling shrub with stems several feet long, and short hooked prickles. It has trifoliate leaves with very large leaflets and deep-rose flowers in corymbs. It is one of the most beautiful of North American roses and of particular value because it flowers in late July and August. Ontario to Fla., w. to Kansas and Texas.

R. s. 'tomentosa'

A form with leaves that are tomentose instead of glabrous beneath and with smaller flowers.

R. spinosissima Scotch or Burnet Rose

A dwarf, very prickly species with white, pale-pink or yellow, solitary flowers. It has round or oval leaflets, 5, 7 or 9 in number, deep-green and quite glabrous. Its fruits are dark-brown to black, globose and crowned with the sepal. Eur., W. Asia.

R. 'Suzanne'

A *R. laxa* hybrid from Dr. F. L. Skinner, with very double, coral-pink flowers on a plant 4 feet high.

R. 'Tour de Malkoff'

A very large bush of loose habit, having extremely beautiful



'LADY SETON' (H.T.)

'Ma Perkins' × 'Mischief'

Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AND

CLAY CHALLENGE VASE 1964

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'JOSEPH'S COAT' (semi-climber)
'Buccaneer' × 'Circus'

Raised by Armstrong Nurseries, U.S.A.

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1963 AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1964

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magenta flowers with a lilac pink reverse to the petals. It is a typical cabbage or Province rose, of interest throughout its flowering stages for it produces many varying shades of magenta and light pink all at the same time on the same bush.

R. 'Tuscany'

This is one of the oldest *R. gallica* roses and is probably the "Old Velvet Rose" of Parkinson's *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*, written in 1629. The semidouble, maroon-crimson flowers with vivid yellow stamens, produced on a bushy plant 3 to 4 feet high, make it very effective.

R. 'U. P. Hedrick'

A hybrid of *R. spinosissima* var. *altaica* originated by Miss Isabella Preston at the Central Experimental Farm and introduced into cultivation in 1926. It has large, single, rose-pink flowers, in June, on a very vigorous bush with brownish-red stems and dark yellow green leaves.

R. 'Victory Year'

A *R. blanda* hybrid with semidouble, slightly fragrant, clear pink flowers on a very vigorous, upright bush with leathery, deep-green foliage. This cultivar was introduced in 1951 by Percy H. Wright of Saskatoon, Sask. It flowers profusely in June and appears to be thoroughly hardy.

R. 'Will Alderman'

This is a shrub rose, which, although a cross between two hybrid rugosas is not classified as such. The flowers are clear rose-pink, more like those of the hybrid perpetual in shape, fragrance and continuity of bloom.

R. 'William Lobb'

This very ancient (1857) moss rose has unusual coloring. The fully opened semidouble blooms have petals of deep crimson-purple with pale-lilac reverses, which fade to a uniform lavender-gray lightened to nearly white at the bases. The heavenly green mossed buds are borne in large clusters on very strong shoots.

R. 'Yatkan'

A hybrid shrub rose originated by Dr. N. E. Hansen. It forms a very large, rounded bush to 8 feet and almost as wide, with a mass of large, single to semidouble rose-pink flowers in July.

You Can Do It Too

HELEN COX

Barrie, Ontario

FLOWER arranging is an interesting and fascinating hobby. Indeed, it is an art where people of all ages can find an outlet for their creative ability.

To a grower of roses it is something more; the ultimate climax in the effort to create and enjoy beauty. When one has worked to produce a rose, cuts it and brings it indoors to examine and admire, one reaches the peak of enjoyment. This is the jewel we have helped to create and this gem requires the very best setting we can give it.

To me a single rose with unmarred foliage and unblemished bloom placed in a tall, slender, crystal clear vase is close to perfection — regardless of its color.

Nevertheless, there are times when we wish to have our roses arranged in groups and in any number of different types of containers.

How does one go about achieving the desired effect?

First, we must decide in which room the roses, or other flowers, are to be displayed and this will indicate the type of container to use. That is a container-vase, a bowl or some other form that will be compatible with the furnishings and surroundings. In other words if the arrangement is to be on a fine mahogany table it should be in a silver or glass container, or in fine chinaware. If the flowers are to be on a patio, or in a room with maple or colonial furniture, a heavier type of container such as pottery can be used. This is the first step to take in making your arrangement, whether it be of roses or other flowers.

The next decision is where in the room is the masterpiece to be placed. Will it be high, or low, short, tall, wide or slim? You should have the answers to all these questions before starting the arrangement. One should arrange flowers or roses according to their location in a certain room. By so doing you achieve balance in surroundings. One should also consider the harmony of background and select your

flower colors carefully and accordingly as it is not usually possible to change the background color.

When making up an arrangement it goes without saying that all containers and holders should be clean and the water fresh and having selected the place for the arrangement one knows the style and type that has to be made.

Regardless of the type of arrangement it requires a *firm foundation*. This is most important. When flowers are placed in a container they must not shift or change position and a *proper holder* is a *must*, whether it be Oasis or a pin or cage type holder. Lead strips or chicken wire may be used and the vase or other type container will determine the kind of holder to use. The holder must be firmly fastened to the container so it will stay put. With a pin or cage type holder modelling clay can be used as the "sticker", or hot wax may also be used, but both the bottom of the container and bottom of holder must be perfectly dry to ensure adherence. If chicken wire is used the *one inch* mesh is best and it should be firmly placed in the container so that it will not move with the weight of the flowers but not so *squeezed* in that the stems can not be properly inserted and shoved down until they are firmly in place. Oasis is probably the easiest and best material to work with. It is green, open and porous, and can absorb a great deal of water. When using it we must be careful not to make too many changes because if flower stems are inserted, pulled out and put back again Oasis will break down and become useless.

None of the props or stays in which flower stems are inserted should ever be seen in the completed arrangement; they must be hidden from view by one means or another.

Before flowers are arranged they should be conditioned for at least 12 hours by placing them in deep water in a cool, dark place so they can fill their stalks and cells with water to offset the shock of being severed from the growing plant. The newest method recommended for conditioning roses is to place the stems of the freshly cut blooms in water at a temperature of 180 degrees and leave them until the water has cooled to room temperature.

The lower foliage of roses should be removed along with the thorns from that section of the stem that will be below the water line. The same would apply to the foliage of other flowers.

When flowers are ready to be arranged begin working with a sharp knife in hand and make a fresh clean slanting cut at the

end of each stem as the flowers are placed in the arrangement. Put *one* flower in at a time. Try to correctly gauge the length of each stem as it is placed in the arrangement. This is very important. If a stem is cut too short you will be in trouble since the remaining stem length does not show off the attached bloom to the best advantage.

Make the decision as to where each flower is to be placed in the arrangement. Place it in position and *leave* it there. At least that *should be* the objective.

Changing and rearranging, in other words “fiddling about” when you have started in to make an arrangement causes bruising to both blooms and foliage by too much handling. An arrangement that is partly completed, then torn down and remade, usually ends up as a loose, shaky, unattractive group of flowers lacking balance and harmony — the very things you wanted to avoid.

I am often asked how an arrangement should be constructed. Does one start at the back and work forward, that is putting in the taller flowers first and work towards the front of the arrangement or vice-versa. In my opinion it really does not matter as either way one can make an attractive arrangement.

Some people like to place their “filler” flowers or foliage in first and work from there. No matter how you begin an arrangement keep in mind that the larger, fuller flowers should be the *focal* point of the arrangement. These flowers should be close together to give the illusion of solidarity and weight to your arrangement. As the flowers move out from this *focal* point they can be gradually spaced farther apart. Placing the flowers in this manner helps to create *balance*.

Never leave a *sharp line* between container and flowers. This junction of flowers and container should always be softened by careful use of flowers or foliage coming out *over* the edge of the container.

The arrangement should appear as *one unit* with flowers and container flowing together to make a *complete* picture. Roses may be arranged with other flowers or foliage, or by themselves. My personal preference is for roses alone, with their own foliage. Of course this is not always possible as sometimes roses have to be combined with other flowers in order to have sufficient blooms to make an arrangement.

As for color combinations, well, I’ll leave that to your own personal choice. I’ve been making up flower arrangements for years and YOU CAN DO IT TOO.

Bed Preparation and Planting

F. FAIRBROTHER

Torquay, Devon, England

THERE are few things in life more rewarding than starting a garden.

The longing for such a creation comes as soon as one possesses a piece of land which is either owned or rented. There is nothing quite like getting down to mother earth; she possesses wealth untold for those prepared to expend a little hard work and much love on her.

“How am I to start a rose bed?” asks the beginner; “I am quite prepared to put in some hard work but I don’t really know how to begin.”

First you must decide where you would like the rose bed. Choose a spot, if possible, where the roses will get plenty of light and air. The size of the bed will depend on the size of your garden, just remember that the trees will be planted say about 2 feet apart, and must be about 1 foot from the edge of the bed. A bed 12 x 6 feet would take eighteen trees and allow ample space for growth. My advice to the beginner is to start with one bed properly prepared and planted rather than to be over-ambitious and attempt too much. You will doubtless have other things to grow in the garden and the lawn or grass paths will require mowing and hedges must be clipped — all probably during the week-ends or during the longer light evenings after “summer-time” begins.

“Properly prepared”, you note, I said. I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind that much of your future success will depend on this initial preparation. The bed will have to last several years so it pays to prepare it thoroughly. If you are making a bed 12 x 6 feet, take out the top spit across the shorter side and about 18 inches wide and wheel the soil to the other end of the bed. The treatment of the second spit, i.e. the one immediately below the soil just removed depends very largely on the type of soil at your disposal; if it is fairly light fork into this second spit strawy manure or leaf-mould or compost, or horticultural peat. All these will tend to help to retain moisture and provide

a good root run for your trees. If the second spit is heavy clay spread over the surface a good dressing of hydrated lime (about 4 lb. per square yard) or gypsum (2 lb. per square yard) and fork it in as well as you can. This is not easy, but when done the lime or gypsum will tend to break up the sticky clay. Rose trees simply hate a waterlogged soil, so it is very important to see that the water drains away from the soil fairly quickly and breaking up the clay subsoil will help.

Having treated the first trench as described above, mark out a second 18 inches and put the soil from the top spit of this trench on top of the subsoil of the first trench. If you are preparing the bed during June or July ready for planting in early November it would help to incorporate some farmyard manure into the top spit as you proceed along the bed. This will have rotted down in time for planting. If you cannot prepare the bed until later in the summer it is better to omit the manure and use it as a mulch after pruning. When you reach the last trench the soil taken from the top spit of the first trench is in position to be filled into this last trench. The bed is now prepared and should be left to settle for several weeks before planting. Put stakes in to indicate the position of the trees and order them early from a good nurseryman.

If you are a beginner, order trees that grow well and easily. Go to a nursery, if possible in your own neighbourhood, or visit some rosarian's garden on land similar to your own and see the trees actually growing. This is a far better plan than visiting shows and selecting varieties displayed on the show bench. Particularly misleading can be those luscious blooms shown in boxes as you have no idea of the type of trees which have produced them, many of them are from single-stemmers, i.e. one rose per tree.

I have found 'Super Star', 'Peace', 'Eden Rose', 'Pink Favourite', 'Stella', 'Dorothy Peach', 'Rose Gaujard', 'My Choice', 'Gavotte', 'Ena Harkness', 'Mme L. Laperrière', and 'Piccadilly' all very good growers producing a wealth of bloom all season. In addition don't overlook the two very new ones 'E. H. Morse' and 'Grandpa Dickson' the 1965 winner of the President's International Trophy for the best rose of the year; 'E. H. Morse' was a close runner up.

The above are all hybrid teas. If you wish to grow floribundas make your selection from 'Allgold', 'Frensham', 'Queen Elizabeth', 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth', 'Orange Sensation', 'Orangeade', 'Red Favourite', 'Shepherd's Delight', 'Moulin Rouge', 'Firecracker',

'Korona' and 'Dearest' and you will not be disappointed. Also don't overlook 'Elizabeth of Glamis' the Trophy winner as the best new seedling of 1963.

When your trees arrive from the nursery open the bundle, cut off all leaves, leaving a little of the leaf-stalk attached to the stem, and dip the trees into a dilute solution of Buisol (1 tablespoonful to a gallon). This is a useful precaution to take just in case the trees are carrying any disease spores. If you are not able to plant immediately or if the soil is too wet and sticky, dig out a trench in the kitchen garden and lay the trees side by side after disentangling the roots. Cover the roots and part of the stems with soil and leave them until weather is suitable for planting.

It is good practice to mix a barrow load of $\frac{1}{2}$ loam $\frac{1}{4}$ peat (moist) $\frac{1}{4}$ coarse sand (omit the sand if the soil is light) and two double handfuls of superphosphate of lime to use when planting. If this mixture is kept fairly dry (not bone-dry) you will be able to plant even when the soil is too wet for direct planting. Having made a hole for the trees in the prepared bed, cover the bottom of the hole with the prepared mixture and lightly fork it in. Spread out the roots and see that the junction of the tree with the stock on which it has been budded is just above the general level of the bed. Cover the roots with the soil mixture working it between the roots with the fingers. Finally fill up the hole with the soil from the bed and press the soil firmly around the tree. This does not mean stamping it down as though you were putting in a post — a procedure which would be positively harmful in a heavy soil — but firming the soil around the tree to prevent too much shaking by the wind before the roots have taken a firm hold of the soil.

On all except light soils the trees should be pruned hard in the March following the planting. If for any reason planting has been left until February or March the trees may be pruned before planting. On light soils prune lightly the first year and more severely the following years. By hard pruning one means pruning down to three or four eyes from the base (stems 3-4 inches long), by light pruning eight or ten eyes (stems about 10 inches).

Pruning is talked of by some rosarians as though it were an elaborate ritual only to be practised by the most experienced. As a matter of fact it is one of those arts which a little practice makes extremely simple. Keep in mind (a) that all dead or diseased and

weak shoots should be cut down to the base, (b) that central stems if too crowded should be removed to let in light and air, (c) that the cut should be made just above a bud pointing outwards from the centre of the tree. Note how your method of pruning suits the different types of trees and the type of soil in which they are grown and vary the treatment accordingly.

After pruning, lightly fork over the soil with a short-tined fork being very careful not to disturb the roots, give established beds a mulch of farmyard manure or compost enriched with a little fertilizer.

Summer Pruning

E. MASTERS

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THIS article is intended to deal primarily with summer pruning, a subject which I feel should be given more space in periodicals and books dealing with the cultivation of the rose. On reading some articles one could be forgiven for thinking that we prepare the beds, plant, mulch, feed, spray, and then sit back to savour the results of our labours.

All these things are of great importance. The careful preparation of the rose beds will make a great difference during the succeeding years. We have given our roses as near as is possible in our own particular circumstances the ideal conditions under which they may flourish.

By mulching when the soil has lost its winter chill and before the sun and wind dries it out, we preserve the natural moisture for the use of the roses. Mulching will also ease the weed problems, and the general condition of the soil is improved as the mulch is eventually integrated with the soil itself.

Pruning is a matter of personal requirements to a large extent and it is this point which should most affect our pruning methods. It must be pointed out though that for the first year it is generally advisable to prune hard in order to get the best out of our roses in the future. Afterwards hard pruning will result in fewer but better quality blooms whereas light pruning will give many more blooms, these will be somewhat smaller but give a better garden display. It depends on whether one wants to walk around and admire the individual bloom, or whether one wishes to admire the general effect. Possibly the best method for one who grows roses in the garden for his own pleasure would be to cut out all dead and weak growth and then cut back the remainder to 12 or 18 inches above ground level, aiming to keep only

the strongest and newest growths and to provide an open centre to allow free circulation of air.

Time for pruning? Before the sap starts to flow. There is a risk of losing some of the young and tender shoots through late frosts but a healthy bush soon recovers. I prefer to prune on the first open weekend from the end of March onwards.

Roses, as humans, must have an adequate diet to enable them to give of their best. A mulch of farm yard manure serves a dual purpose but this is not always readily obtainable. A generally accepted method is to apply 4 oz. per sq. yd. of a good rose fertiliser at the beginning of April, the dose being repeated towards the end of the first flush. I prefer to spread this over four applications of 2 oz. per sq. yd. A dressing of potash during the autumn helps to ripen the wood before the winter frosts arrive. A soil test will uncover any deficiencies and action can then be taken to rectify. Roses like the soil slightly acid and a simple test kit can be purchased quite cheaply which will tell you whether any action should be taken in respect of liming or otherwise. When applying fertiliser hoe or fork it lightly into the surface but never dig amongst your roses. A light forking of the top 2 inches is sufficient as a great amount of damage can be done to the root system by heavy handed digging with an obvious resultant decrease in performance.

We have lavished labour and loving care on our roses and are now rewarded with our first blooms. The moment we have been eagerly awaiting has at last arrived. But we cannot sit back and relax, for the rose is now going to be more demanding on our time than ever. What is happening is the producing of blooms in order that pollination may occur thereby producing fertile seeds. The reproduction of the species. The rose can now sit back and take things easier. But that is just what we must prevent, so we stop this sequence of events short of its climax and the rose will make a fresh attempt more vigorously than ever. The way we do this is to remove the faded bloom before the seed pods have a chance to form, and in my own garden I perform this task twice a week during the height of the flowering season. The method is simple. Just an ordinary pruning cut just above an outward pointing eye, inward pointing for varieties which tend to sprawl such as 'Josephine Bruce' and 'June Park'. In the case of H.T.'s this should be done immediately the bloom fades and loses its usefulness as garden decoration. For Floribundas it is sufficient to

remove the truss as its last blooms fade, although I must confess I often take the trouble to remove the individual faded blooms from the truss, thereby tidying up.

The question now is: Where? Do we just remove the bloom or do we perform a major operation and take a sizeable section of stem also? In dealing with H.T.'s I have tried both extremes and I am far from satisfied with either. They both have their evils. The first, as in light pruning in the spring produces more blooms therefore increasing the value for garden display, but as the eyes which shoot to produce the second flush are always the topmost, its evil is a tendency to produce ungainly bushes when the second flush is under way. I have had trouble with flopping stems on both the weaker and stronger growing varieties, and for myself this method is definitely out. The other extreme is to take enough of the stem to keep a neat and tidy appearance, but at the same time we take from the rose a quantity of foliage which is necessary for its well-being. Each leaf is a small food factory. The fertiliser which we put into the soil is taken up by the roots and conveyed to the leaves where it is converted into a form acceptable to the plant. Each leaf we remove is depriving the plant of one of these small food factories. I am therefore against removing more foliage than is absolutely necessary and advocate an attempt at reaching the happy medium.

I now remove when dead heading on an average about one third of the stem, in every case trying to take enough to keep the plant in order but at the same time trying to remove as little of the foliage as possible. During the second flush this is not so important as the end of the season is rapidly approaching.

I do not think anyone can lay down rules for this task except to say that a separate decision has to be taken for each individual cut. To sum up in a few words, use a lot of common sense. For Floribundas the same applies but less severely.

I never disbud as I grow solely for garden display and for my own personal pleasure. I have seen a cluster of blooms on 'Grace de Monaco' more than 14 inches in diameter and so closely packed as to form one solid mass. Disbud by all means if you prefer better quality blooms, but for the ordinary gardener the overall effect is often just as important.

To sum up if I may with what I would call a rose lover's diary I would suggest the following:

1. Preparation of the beds at least three weeks before your new roses are expected, much longer if possible, by double digging and incorporating humus forming materials into the second spit.
2. A dressing of bone meal or meat and bone meal at any time from October to April at the rate of 4 oz. per sq. yd.
3. Pruning during open weather from the end of March onwards and definitely before the plants break into rapid growth.
4. Mulching during April when the soil has lost its winter chill and before drying out.
5. Dressings of a good proprietary brand of rose fertiliser containing the trace elements necessary at the rate of 2 oz. per sq. yd. during April and again during May, June and July. None after July.
6. Throughout the season periodically spray as a preventative to disease and pest troubles, and of course, keep that dead heading up to date.
7. Dressing with potash at the end of August or beginning of September at a rate of up to 4 oz. per sq. yd. according to the wetness of the previous summer.
8. Cutting back the longer growths after the flowering has ceased, to avoid damage by loosening of the plants by strong winter winds. A careful treading down of the soil around the plants when it is noticed to have been loosened by the frost. Watch that gap which may appear between the plant stem and the soil, caused by wind action, water may seep in and freeze with disastrous results.

Much of the enjoyment in growing roses comes from putting into practice one's own ideas, and the waiting and watching for the results of these experiments, especially when successful.

Stock-Scion Relationships and Hardiness

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OVER the centuries Horticulture has gathered to itself a sizeable body of folklore much of which is firmly based upon sound principles of plant anatomy and physiology. The rest might be termed mythology based upon a deeply-hidden wish-fulfillment or faulty observation. Rose culture, too, is typical of the whole of horticulture in this respect. One of the more commonly recurring dogmas of rose folklore concerns stock-scion relationships especially with respect to vigor promotion, disease-resistance, flower color and plant hardiness.

Because roses are grown over a wide range of climates and soils, most of which are foreign to the climatic and soil requirements of their ancestors, it is to be expected that hardiness would assume major importance to rose growers. However, major emphasis has been focused on the development of hardier rose varieties with negligible interest in understock hardiness, and the literature on understock-scion relationships, particularly that of hardiness, is notably deficient. Much that we know in this area of rose plant response is borrowed from related genera, especially the apple.

The rose plant, as it is now produced, is a manufactured entity. It is composed of parts of two distinct individuals grown together to produce an independent plant each component of which retains its inherent characteristics, yet having a subtle effect upon each other. It is in this vague, poorly defined area of understock-scion interaction that many of the assumptions derived from faulty observation arise. When one considers the manifold environments in which roses are grown, it is to be expected that aberrant responses will occur, and their cause or importance can often be misconstrued. From

parochialisms of this kind many of the dogmas relating to plant culture arise.

It is desirable to summarize the salient points of stock-scion relationships as they pertain to the functioning rose plant before discussing the relationship of understock and scion to hardiness. When two plant parts are grafted together, producing a normal plant, they are said to be compatible or congenial. Lack of compatibility is expressed in several ways; such as complete failure of the graft union, faulty graft unions or growth inhibiting effect of the scion or understock on the other member. The most common expressions of lack of compatibility are found in the nursery row: bud-graft failure; failure of the bud to grow even though it remains alive; and faulty graft unions. In the last one the scion breaks away from the stock through failure of the graft components to form a tightly knit union. This should not be confused with "blow-outs", the forceful breakage of the immature graft union by the stresses and strains induced by cultivation or wind. While there is little doubt that some of the more subtle expressions of less-than-complete compatibility can be found in plants which have been growing in gardens for varying periods of time, it is difficult to separate incompatibility symptoms from those induced by culture, environment, or pests; for they are remarkably similar.

Aside from the aberrations from normal growth patterns which can be attributed to some degree of incompatibility, there are many compatible combinations which produce unusual growth effects due to the interaction of stock and scion. Some of these have value and are used commercially; others are detrimental and should be avoided. These growth effects can be divided into two groups: (1) those which show the effect of the understock on the scion and (2) those showing the effect of the scion upon the understock.

The most readily visible influence of the understock upon scion growth is that of vigor. Garden roses vary greatly in their ability to root from cuttings and those plants which do are slow to mature. There is similar variation, too, in the vigor of the root systems developed on these cutting-grown plants. This is directly related to the degree of vigor of plant growth. The majority of the understocks now in use for rose propagation are clones. This means that they are very uniform in all of their plant characteristics, including the type and character of their root system which after the grafting

process, assuming a compatible stock-scion combination, retains its vigor and transmits it to the scion. In a less than completely compatible stock-scion combination, the vigor of the understock is not fully transmitted to the scion, and there is consequent reduction in vigor of growth.

There is some indication that earlier and heavier flower production is stimulated by grafting. The presence of a graft union, even in the case of completely compatible stock-scion combinations, has a partial blocking effect on the translocation of nutrient materials, including photosynthetic products, leading to increased starch storage in the stems with a consequent increase in flower bud initiation which is dependent upon high starch reserves. Understock studies with other plants (namely, oranges and persimmon) have shown earlier flowering when budded to themselves than when unbudded, although the size of the plants was similar.

In the imperfect graft union or the semi-incompatible stock-scion combination, the movement of nutrients within the plant is impeded — producing, usually a dwarfed plant which may or may not flower freely. The dwarfing effect limits the general vigor and vegetative growth of both stock and scion. In a few cases, the early growth of certain stock-scion combinations is typical of the semi-compatible union due to slow regeneration of the tissue systems in the graft union or to differences in growth cycles between stock and scion, but with increasing age, this dwarfing effect tends to disappear. This is evident in some of the *canina*-type understock-scion combinations. It is quite possible that the reputation for superior hardiness which the *canina*-type understock is supposed to transmit to the scion variety is due chiefly to the lack of complete compatibility between stock and scion with its effect on increasing the starch content of the stems leading to their greater maturity and thus, hardiness.

The popular assumption, a carry-over from the Middle Ages when it was assumed that yellow roses could be obtained by grafting roses on the yellow-flowered barberry, that the floral characteristics of the understock and scion inter-mingle have no valid basis. The effect of the understock upon flower quality is associated with the understock's effect on scion vigor. The most frequent effects seen are flower malformation and petalage. Both phenomena are directly related to nutrition. Excessive vigor tends to produce such floral malformations as split centers, the "black" or "green center"

frequently seen in such roses as 'Souvenir de Claudius Pernet' and 'Kordes Perfecta', foliaceous pistils and, in some instances, complete absence of pistils and stamens. Other floral malformations are "bull-nose" and "bull-head" buds. (A bull-nose is a flower bud whose petals are dwarf and misshapen, allowing the pistils, which may be foliaceous, to protrude. A bull-head is a bud which is either unable to open or, if it does open, forms a misshapen flower. This condition is accompanied by dwarfed, very stiff outer petals which fail to reflex, small over-all bud size and, in some cases, by a crooked or partially fasciated peduncle or neck.) All of these floral aberrations may be seen at any time that plant is producing exceptionally vigorous growth. They are nearly always in evidence during the early part of the "maiden" season — the first summer after cutting back the understock to force growth from the scion. After the first flush of excess vigor recedes, normal flower quality is regained. Some varieties are more prone to these types of faulty flowers than others.

Flower petalage varies with the nutritional status of the plant and its resulting vigor. As with most other floral characteristics, the carbohydrate content of the plant affects the number of petals a flower will have and, indirectly, the form of the bud; the more petals, the more ovoid the bud. The well-nourished plant will, other things being equal, realize its petalage potential; the poorly nourished plant produces flowers deficient in petalage. The influence of the understock is clearly defined in its effect on growth stimulation and ability to absorb and translocate nutritive minerals.

Disease resistance in the understock affects the scion variety in a similar manner. It is unfortunate that the blackspot tolerance of the *multiflora* stocks is not transmitted to the scion, for cultural methods could be decidedly simplified. The effect of using disease-tolerant understocks is an incidental one: a reduction in reservoir of infection in the nursery area with a resulting decrease in the incidence of the disease on the plants growing there.

The major influence of the scion seems to be concerned with the vigor of the root system. A weak-growing variety budded on a vigorous understock will, within a short time, limit its growth. The reverse has been observed also. A strongly growing variety budded to a less strongly growing understock will stimulate the understock into growing larger than it would if it had not been grafted.



'SEA PEARL' (floribunda—H.T. type)

'Perfecta' × 'Montezuma' seedling

Raised by Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd, N. Ireland

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1964

Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society



'FEMINA' (H.T.)

'Fernand Arles' × 'Mignon'

Raised by J. Gaujard, France

Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society

It has been observed in some plants that the scion will modify the character of the root system. This is true in apple and citrus especially if the understocks are of seedling origin. There is less modification in the clonal understocks for these plants. In the rose, however, the soil type on which the plants are grown has a greater influence on the character of the root system than the scion variety. There is some diffuse evidence that the root system modifies the plant type of the scion, i.e., the *multiflora* stocks produce erect, columnar plants; 'Ragged Robin', spreading plants. But this is a quantitative effect and difficult to assess.

Hardiness, as the term is commonly used, is the ability of a plant to survive exposure to sub-freezing temperatures without injury. In discussing hardiness it is necessary to distinguish between inherent hardiness and that induced by maximum tissue maturity. In addition, the precise temperatures to which the plant is exposed must be considered, as well as the degree and rapidity of temperature variation, soil temperatures, and the insulating effect of snow cover, vegetation and mulching materials. These environmental factors vary with location. Also, inherent hardiness varies from plant to plant so that a seedling population, especially of a plant with a wide geographic range, will exhibit a complete range from completely non-hardy plants to individuals of super-hardiness. Fortunately, the inherent hardiness of a clone, a population derived by asexual propagation from one parent plant, remains constant.

In roses the understock does not appreciably affect the hardiness of the scion with the possible exception noted earlier in the case of the *canina*-type understocks. The apparent effect of increased scion hardiness obtained by grafting to a hardy understock can no more be attributed to understock than careful attention to furthering plant maturity through good cultural methods. The inherent cold tolerance of both stock and scion remain unchanged by grafting. It has been observed in plants produced by grafting Brooks Multiflora upon *odorata* and *fortuniana* understock, the non-multiflora components of these combinations winterkill in a normal winter leaving the multiflora uninjured. If there were a reciprocal exchange of inherent factors, this would not occur. With the reciprocal combination; i.e., *odorata* and *fortuniana* grafted upon Brooks Multiflora there are different responses. If scion growth can be inhibited in late summer, forcing a high degree of maturity upon the understock, the scions

winterkill, leaving the understocks uninjured. With uninhibited scion growth late in the season, winter injury to the multiflora understock is frequently observed. Scions which are highly susceptible to late summer growth stimulation do affect the hardiness of the understock through the effect upon tissue maturity; there is no effect on the *inherent* hardiness of the understock. This same phenomenon has been observed in apple when the marginally hardy East Malling understocks have been grafted with the two hardy varieties, Dolgo and Wealthy. Because Dolgo tends to mature early the East Malling understock winters without injury while the Wealthy-East Malling combination tends to winterkill.

There is a remarkable similarity between the two common rose understocks. They are both propagated by seed and cuttings although cuttings are the preferred method for the multiflora types; seeds for the Canina. Each exists in a number of varieties: true clones in the case of the multifloras and because of its peculiar type of sexual reproduction, facultative apomexis, pseudo-clones in the caninas. Each is used extensively almost to the exclusion of the other, in large areas of the rose growing world.

Rosa canina and its derivative varieties cannot substitute for *R. multiflora*. The *R. canina* derivatives lack inherent hardiness. In Iowa they are of Class 3 hardiness, losing up to two-thirds of the canes in a normal winter. The *R. canina* derivatives are considered to be "slow" understocks because their growth cycle is more prolonged in comparison with the "fast" understocks of the multiflora types. Such slow growth rates have a tendency to produce greater tissue maturity in the scions grafted upon them. In turn a tendency to greater hardiness results. However, this slow growth rate can be a handicap in areas with the severe continental winters of the upper Mississippi River valley if plant vigor is greatly reduced, for non-vigorous plants winter poorly. It is difficult to bring roses budded on *canina-type* understocks through their first Iowa winter because of their lack of vigor due to slow recovery after transplanting. In areas with milder winters this problem is minimized.

The basic causes of reciprocal stock-scion relationships have yet to be discovered. The explanations which have been offered to explain those observed results are often conflicting and are unsubstantiated.

One of the best substantiated of the proposed theories places the emphasis upon the stem portion of the stock rather than on the

absorbing root system. This is not to say the root system is unimportant, rather that understock influences are the result of translocation effects rather than of the absorptive ability of the root. This is borne out by various grafting techniques using the stems of understocks in interstem grafts. The expected stock influence, although somewhat diluted, can be observed in the scion variety.

Translocation is concerned not only with the movement of nutritional materials and water but also with the movement of growth regulators — hormones — which inhibit or stimulate growth. In this respect it has been observed that when the same scion variety of hybrid tea rose is grafted upon different understocks there is definite understock-stem effect upon scion growth. If understocks with chilling requirements of varying length (*fortuniana*, *odorata*, *manetti*, Clarke and Welch multifloras and multiflora seedlings), when budded with a hybrid tea, are allowed to become fully dormant; differing growth responses can be observed when growth is resumed. On those understocks which have little or no chilling requirement as a condition to breaking dormancy — seedling *multiflora*, *odorata* and *fortuniana* — the scion variety will promptly begin growth. On the other stocks, the scions begin growth after a delay corresponding to the length of the chilling requirement for each understock. This enforced dormancy, more frequently referred to as rest period or winter rest, is initiated by a complex of growth inhibiting compounds which are dissipated by exposure to cold: the chilling requirement. On its own roots, the typical hybrid tea has a very low chilling requirement comparable to that of such evergreen stocks as *odorata* and *fortuniana*. The root systems of plants have no chilling requirement. It is partly for this reason that florists producing potted rose plants for Easter and Mother's Day prefer plants budded upon seedling *multiflora* roots.

Iowa State University Scientists Develop New Rose Understock

ORVILLE E. BOWLES, Editor

Ames (Iowa) Daily Tribune, Thursday, April 8, 1965

"A vigorous new rose understock has been developed by Iowa State University horticulturists and will be released soon after years of testing.

The rose understock, or root system that is used for grafting with the aerial part of the rose, is known as Iowa 60-5. It was originated from a seedling from the *Rosa* breeding program and has been under test since 1960 at the Texas Rose Research Foundation, Tyler, Texas.

According to Griffith Buck, associate professor of horticulture at Iowa State, the new understock produces a good flexible root system that can be compressed into a small area without breaking, buds well and has an excellent percentage of plants after grafting. It has long, uniform diameter canes that are thornless (and the cuttings have a high wood to pith ratio).

There will be limited distribution of dormant cuttings of the understock and budwood to commercial growers this year.

Iowa State, Buck pointed out, is the only place in the country where any original understock breeding is being done. The work is financed in part by the American Rose Foundation, the research branch of the American Rose Society."

Relative Information Received from Iowa State University

"Iowa 60-5. (*R. maximowicziana pilosa* x *Tausendschön*) X Burr's Multiflora.

Flowers are small, $\frac{3}{4}$ to one inch in diameter; white, tinted pink in the bud stage; 5 petals; borne in a many-flowered pyramidal corymb in June.

Plant. The vigorous plant grows erect to arching. The canes are thornless; green in summer, reddish in winter. Late in the season spines are produced sparingly on vigorous canes. The foliage is medium size; rugose; medium green. There is a high degree of resistance verging on immunity from blackspot, which is the main disease of roses in all except the dry regions of this country; however, this trait of resistance to blackspot is not transmitted to the scions or varieties propagated on the understock. It does delay its spread into new fields though.

In preliminary trials this selection, Iowa 60-5, has rated consistently well in many of the characteristics required of a rose understock. Cuttings develop into vigorous, branching plants which are well adapted to producing a satisfactory number of cuttings. The long, uniform diameter canes are thornless, have reasonably long internodes and shallow "eyes" which adapt them to rapid "de-eyeing". Cuttings root readily (90 to 100 per cent), are thin-barked, have a high wood to pith ratio, and a long budding season. Cuttings produce a well developed, flexible, branching, moderately fibrous, root system.

In budding trials with rose varieties of the 'Peace' and 'Charlotte Armstrong' families it has shown satisfactory compatibility. The number of budded plants harvested has averaged 85 to 90 per cent of the cuttings planted.

While this selection has grown well and given satisfactory results through a period of several seasons and a relatively wide range of soil types, it is not at its best in a season with insufficient precipitation.

Nurserymen interested in obtaining propagating material of this selection should write to Dr. G. J. Buck, Department of Horticulture, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, or Dr. E. W. Lyle, Texas Rose Research Foundation, Inc., Route 9, Box 100, Tyler, Texas. Budwood will be provided from Ames after July 10, 1965; cuttings from Tyler after December 1, 1965."

Only A Rose

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THROUGHOUT many centuries, the rose has been a symbol of fragrance and loveliness. Rose enthusiasts will not find it difficult to understand how the delicate beauty of the "Queen of Flowers" won the affections of men since prehistoric times. The culture and development of species and varieties of roses have occupied garden lovers throughout the world, but the influence of the rose has reached also into the mythology and history of many nations, and has touched many arts and trades.

In derivation of its name alone, we find clues to the history of the rose. Most English dictionaries cite at least three roots: the Greek *rhodon*, Latin *rosa* and Anglo-Saxon *rose*. The name Rhodes is said to have originated because of the extensive culture and trade in roses on the volcanic Island of Rhodes, once a wealthy and independent state of Greece. The prominence of this rose trade was indicated by the imprinting of a rose on the island's currency. In time, the knowledge and skill of rose-growers of Rhodes were mastered by other nations and, as this profitable export trade was lost, Rhodes declined in power.

It is in the Zend-Avesta, ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, historians found the first references to the religious significance of the rose. In addition to ancient Indians and Syrians, ancient Egyptians held the rose in reverence, and it is a mystery why the rose does not appear as a motif in Egyptian art. It was the Babylonians who chose the ornamentation of silver roses for their staves, as a token of festivity. Although the rose originated in the Orient, it was brought to popular cultivation by the Greeks, and taken by them to colonies in Italy and southern France and Spain.

Early mythology associates the rose with Aphrodite, goddess of love, beauty and fertility, and her son Eros, god of love. Bacchus,

the god of wine, also had a rose as attribute, so it follows that the rose became the favoured flower for decorations at festivals and banquets. Even early Romans sought status symbols and a profusion of roses at a feast was an indication of the affluence of the host. Nero is reputed to have squandered \$150,000 for roses at a single banquet. Youthful servers of wine and female dancers traditionally wore roses in their hair. The Sybarites enjoyed such luxury, some were said to repose on beds of roses. The licentiousness of the royal court was so scandalous, some classical scholars recount that the Latin term *sub rosa* originated from the rule that events taking place at the rose covered banquet tables were to be held secret by all present. Another old legend relates how Cupid gave a rose to Harpocrates, the god of silence, as a bribe not to reveal a fault of the goddess Venus, and ever after the rose remained the emblem of silence and secrecy. The rose may still be found today over many confessionals and in the sculpture of old churches and banqueting halls, serving as a reminder that conversations taking place under the rose must not be repeated.

In ecclesiastical art, the rose and a wreath of roses were symbols of the martyrdom and blood of Christ. The red rose is often used as a symbol of love, while the white bloom indicates purity. A wreath of roses on a crypt indicates that a person died in the prime of life and was not aged. On some occasions the Virgin is called the Rose of Heaven, *Rosa Coeli*, and in symbolism she is sometimes shown as the rose (*rosa mystica*). It is surprising to find that the rose is mentioned in only one verse in the Bible, Isaiah xxxv 1. Some writers cite a second reference in the Songs of Solomon, but most authorities claim this as a reference to the Rose of Sharon, *Hibiscus syriacus*.

In England, the Wars of the Roses were named for the red and white roses, which were the emblems of the warring houses of Lancaster and York. The struggle ended after the marriage and accession of Henry VII, whose blazon carried the Tudor Rose, the combination of the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster.

During the Second World War, English school children were enlisted to gather the red berries of the wild Dog Rose, *Rosa canina*. Local centres were established for processing these rose hips into jams, extracts and syrups, which were very high in Vitamins A and C. Compared to orange juice, the rose syrup is claimed to be twenty times richer in Vitamin C.

Ancient Greeks referred to roses as "the Perfume of the Gods" and since that time rose petals have been distilled in the making of rose water and perfumes. Other useful products are obtained from rosaceous plants, such as attar of roses, a base for tonic astringents, oil of bitter almonds and some fine cabinet woods. Many smokers claim they get their coolest smoke from an old briar pipe. Rose briar walking sticks have helped many a weary hiker along his way.

James Whitcomb Riley's line "Fer the world is full of roses . . ." is only too true, for each trade has its own terminology. The rose is the national flower of England and was stamped on an ancient English gold coin known as the rose-noble. Gothic churches were frequently ornamented with arches of rose moulding or rose windows (rosace), circular windows with stonework tracery. Large rose diamonds were very popular from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, but became obsolete and a rose cut is now used for very small stones. Gardeners are familiar with the perforated rose on a watering-can or a rose nozzle on a garden hose. Master carpenters use a cylindrical bit, known as a rose bit, or hammer a rose nail. Housewives could do little cooking on their gas stoves until they light the rose burner. Geologists search for rose quartz and rose topaz. Early medical books used the term rose to indicate erysipelas but many mothers of small children associate the term rose rash with German measles.

There are so many other examples of how the simple rose has influenced our language, literature and history. Thus, while entomology occupies many of the rose grower's summer hours, etymology is a fascinating pursuit on a winter's eve.

Prospects for Insect Pest Control

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PROCEDURES for controlling insect pests are beginning to change. It will be a while before radically new and better practical methods are available for general use. Much research on the principles of pest control and on the development of new processes has to be done first. One of the main centres in Canada for such research is the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Institute, at Belleville, Ontario.

Most control attempts at present are with chemical pesticides. They kill pests more quickly and intensively than do most other kinds of available control methods. However, they have an important weakness in that they are not sufficiently selective. That is, they kill beneficial organisms as well as pests.

Beneficial organisms include the natural enemies of pests: the insects, spiders, and other kinds of animals that attack and kill the pests. Chemical pesticides tend to intensify existing pest problems by killing these natural enemies. They also tend to create new pest problems by killing the natural enemies of insects that normally are prevented by their natural enemies from becoming pests. Consequently more and more chemical treatments have to be applied to counteract the situations that the treatments themselves tend to intensify and create. A result is increasing contamination of the environment with the chemicals.

An alternative to using chemical pesticides is to use integrated controls. This means, first, making best use of the natural enemies by providing conditions favourable to them, then when feasible applying selective non-chemical controls, and finally applying chemical pesticides in ways that will harm the natural enemies little or not at all.

Practical integrated control programmes have yet to be developed for most pest problems. One reason for the delay is that enough is

not yet known about how biological and physical control agents operate, how they may be manipulated to make them operate more effectively, or how they interact with one another and with chemical agents. However, these subjects are undergoing intensive investigation at various centres of the Research Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

The scope of the research is illustrated by one segment of the programme at the Research Institute, Belleville: The investigations on new ways of controlling mosquitoes by non-chemical means. Among the subjects being explored are: attracting flying mosquitoes to traps with sounds and light, regulating where they fly with colours and atmospheric electricity, and sterilizing and killing them with light and radioactivity; causing the early stages, which live in water, to drown by disturbing them with detergents and electricity, and killing them with underwater explosions and ultrasonics; using nematode worms of kinds that only attack insects to cause fatal epidemics among the larvae; and manipulating the water-beetles and other insects that eat the early stages to make them operate more effectively as natural enemies.

Not all these possibilities will prove to be of practical value; and it will be years before they can be developed for practical use. Until this is done, and other possibilities developed, such as the studies at Belleville on how to utilize parasitic insects and ladybug beetles to control aphids, chemical pesticides will remain the best answer to most garden pest problems. In due course, however, control programmes that are both safer and more effective will become available.

The Royal Nurseries of Portadown, Northern Ireland

As compiled by ORVILLE E. BOWLES, *Editor*

THE date of the founding of these nurseries is a little obscure, but around 1880 Sam McGredy I bought ten acres of land, a small cottage and a greenhouse near Portadown in Northern Ireland and set out to grow nursery stock. As far as it is known any speciality he had at this stage was towards the growing of show pansies — a rather unconventional start to a rose nursery.

Sam McGredy II took over the firm shortly before the turn of the century at a period when the new hybrid tea rose was just coming into favour. He started hybridising roses on what was then a comparatively large scale, and his nurseries soon became one of the first true rose specialists in the United Kingdom. He had many quite remarkable successes during this early development period of the rose. Starting with his 'Countess of Gosport' in 1906 he went on to produce such well known rose names as 'Lady Alice Stanley' (1909), 'Mrs. Herbert Stevens' (1910), 'Edward Mawley' (1911), 'Mrs. Charles E. Pierson' (1913), 'Iona Herdman' (1914) and 'Miss Wilmott' (1917). All these were National Rose Society Gold Medal winners. It is noteworthy that in those early days of the century it was very much the fashion to name roses after other people — even in some cases after rival nurserymen!

Perhaps the most famous of all these early introductions of Sam McGredy II was 'The Queen Alexandra Rose' (yes, all four words of it) introduced in 1918, which caused a sensation as the first really good bicolour. Interestingly enough, 'Peace' was bred indirectly from 'The Queen Alexandra Rose', and the 1965 McGredy Rose of the Year, 'Kronenbourg', a sport of 'Peace', resembles very strongly the striking colouring of the original 'The Queen Alexandra Rose'.

It must have been around 1920 when Sam McGredy III took

over the hybridising section of his father's business, for there is a story of this period that he discovered a blue rose and was extremely enthusiastic about it, but his father commanded him to burn it as such an introduction would lead to a rapid deterioration of public taste and the moral decay of the nation! However, far from being daunted by this early experience Sam McGredy III went on to hybridise some of the finest roses of his period, and though he died comparatively young in 1934, he left the firm with a rich legacy of brilliant rose names, many of which are still grown today. His introductions included 'Mabel Morse' (1922), 'Margaret McGredy' (1927), 'Mrs. Sam McGredy' (1929), 'McGredy's Ivory' (1932), 'Picture' and 'McGredy's Yellow' (1933).

After the death of Sam McGredy III Mr. Walter Johnston, a member of the family, held the firm very ably in trust until Sam McGredy IV was old enough to come into the company. In this intervening period he scored some quite remarkable successes on his own account. These included such names as 'Sam McGredy' (1937), 'Hector Deane' (1938), 'Rubaiyat' an All American Award Winner (1948), and 'Gredy Pearl' a rather muddy lavender, known to the nursery workers affectionately as 'The Mouse' (1949) together with several well known exhibition roses.

In 1953 Sam McGredy IV joined the company at the age of 20. He felt that it was a time for reappraisal. Though the introductions of the last 50 years had been very successful the old lines had been bred out. He therefore introduced new breeding stock, looking abroad for some of his parent plants. He also brought in some of the new floribundas.

Perhaps the way in which Sam McGredy IV revolutionized the breeding programme most was in his long term planning. Previously good varieties were bred together by intuition in the hope that something better might result. Now definite long term projects were undertaken. An example of such a project was the campaign to create a floribunda-hybrid tea.

Sam McGredy IV had the feeling that the rose growing public in Europe was looking for something more colourful, more prolific and less formal than the traditional hybrid tea. However, the hybrid tea was popular because shape was such an important factor in the selection of roses. He therefore attempted to raise a rose which would have the flower yield of a floribunda but the fullness of bloom and the

flower shape of a hybrid tea, together with reasonably long stems. This ambition bore fruit in 1960 when 'Paddy McGredy' came on the market. This low growing floribunda has a perfect hybrid tea shaped bloom and a staggering flower yield for its size. The only criticism levelled against it, in Europe at any rate, is that it tends to produce most of its bloom at once.

With the advent of 'Paddy McGredy' a new category of floribunda-hybrid teas was created and with further introductions this type has improved considerably. Certain names are worth mentioning — 'John Church' (1964) and 'Tiki' (1964), but perhaps the best examples of this type is a rose which will not come on to the European market until 1967, called 'Irish Mist'. It is a startling orange with a remarkably solid centre, offset by glossy dark green foliage.

The floribunda-hybrid tea programme outlined above is just an example of a line being followed up and improved over a number of years. However, during this period conventional floribundas and hybrid teas were introduced with considerable success, and such famous names as 'Orangeade' (1959), 'Channelle' (1959), 'Piccadilly' (1960), 'Mischief', 'Daily Sketch' and 'Garvey' (1961) indicate that the company was not devoting all its time to one line of research.

During this period, partly because other hybridists were beginning to set about their work with a similar sense of purpose, and partly as a result of the comparatively successful introduction of Plant Breeder's Rights in various forms in the United States and on the continent, agitation for some form of plant protection began to grow in the United Kingdom. At this period it was possible for a hybridist to spend a small fortune in discovering a rose over seven years, only to find at the end of this time that other nurseries would obtain the budwood and sell it with no financial acknowledgement.

In 1964 these rights were eventually granted, and, as if to celebrate, a new salmon-orange floribunda with excellent fragrance was introduced by Sam McGredy IV. It was a rose of sufficiently high quality to have the name of the Queen Mother given to it. 'Elizabeth of Glamis' paved the way for the marketing structure which now allows a new McGredy rose to be marketed simultaneously by over 200 nurseries in its first year of introduction.

Plant Breeder's Rights had another effect on the company. Research, which had always been thorough now became more so, and the standards of introduction have if anything gone up. Furthermore there is now a strong desire to export their research to other countries, and consignments go out to odd sounding places like Bagdad, and to some not-so-odd places like Ontario. As a natural extension of this new approach we hope that Canadian rosarians will soon be able to buy the newest McGredy introductions grown in Canada by Canadian nurserymen. Though all roses are tested under the particular climatic conditions of the countries in which they are about to be marketed we are looking forward to seeing the reactions of individual Canadian rosarians to these introductions in the "Clearing House" section of our Annuals.

Roses from American Breeders

WALTER E. LAMMERTS

Freedom, California

AT the request of Orville E. Bowles I am writing this article giving a résumé of the best roses of the last five years. In addition I am mentioning a few earlier ones deserving consideration. Unfortunately since we just moved to our new home here in Corralitos most of my books and records are still packed. I hope to continue certain phases of my rose breeding such as combining moss rose characteristics with everblooming habit and of course am still responsible for evaluation and selection of my hybrids in Livermore resulting from my work with Germain's who will continue to introduce those found worth while. Therefore this report is a rather "horseback" judgment and certain varieties and breeders may be omitted because of lack of data regarding them.

Let us then start with Eugene Boerner who is undoubtedly America's most productive breeder of fine roses. Most of us think of 'Fashion' when his name is mentioned, and no matter how excellent his later introductions, this rose so far ahead of the times because of its unusual color break, will probably remain his most famous rose.

In 1963 he received the very important All American Rose Selections (AARS) award for 'Saratoga'. This is a truly charming white floribunda of imbricate high centered bud form opening to a 35-40 petaled flower, 2½-3 inches in diameter. The neat low growing plant has dark green glossy abundant foliage. I watched this variety in the AARS trials and it truly turned in an outstanding performance. However, were I forced to make my choice, would still prefer his earlier (1959) 'Ivory Fashion'.

His 'America's Junior Miss' (1964) traces back to 'Garnette' as one parent and so has remarkable substance and lasting quality. The soft coral pink flowers are of excellent high centered form. Here again the fault of many floribundas, excessive height, is avoided

and the profusion of charming flowers are borne on a bushy low growing 2-2½ foot plant.

‘Apricot Nectar’ is Boerner’s most recent (1966) AARS award winner. Though not yet evaluated in the ARA *Proof of the Pudding*, I predict a great future for this apricot-gold-orange blend. The plant vigor is expressed in a very bushy well-shaped plant 2½-3 foot high.

We usually think of “Gene” as an originator of floribundas, but he also has fine hybrid teas to his credit. His most recent one is the clear white ‘John F. Kennedy’, having for a white rose most unusual substance. Most white roses are defective in this respect so here is one you can grow with assurance it will have lasting quality when used as a cut flower.

At the opposite extreme from commercial breeders we find a dedicated university scientist Dr. Griffith Buck of Iowa State University. He has for a number of years been breeding for strictly hardy roses which can take the cold weather of Iowa without protection of any sort.

Recently he introduced ‘Andante’, a salmon pink; ‘Cantabile’, camellia rose; and ‘Pizzicatto’, a salmon rose. All trace back to ‘Joseph Rothmund’ x *Rosa laxa* and are completely winter hardy except for ‘Andante’ which freezes at the tips only if the temperature reaches 30 degrees F too rapidly. They are very free blooming in the spring, and then intermittent. Frankly in comparison with commercial varieties they make a very poor showing because so much of the wild rose parentage is still present. The flowers are double up to 25 petals and fairly large to four inches, but they lack substance, bud and opening flower form, or one might say elegance. However, for cold weather areas such as you have in most of Canada, they are a real contribution and well worth planting. This problem of breeding winter hardiness is a most frustrating one. We have all worked at it at least part time with little progress. Personally I am of the conviction that combining complete winter hardiness with the ever blooming behavior of modern roses is a practical impossibility. The very fact that they are continuously blooming right into fall indicates lack of sensitivity to short day length and decreasing night temperature, both of which “trigger” hardy wild roses and such varieties as Buck’s ‘Pizzicatto’ into rapid wood hardening and dormancy. Just how breeders can combine these *opposite* poles of behavior is a bit of mystery to me, but hope I am wrong and that Buck or someone else will produce a rose

of the quality of 'Peace' or 'Chrysler Imperial' and hardness of 'Cantabile'.

The Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal., are a bit confusing since they are still introducing some of Herbert Swim's varieties selected by Dr. David Armstrong and also David Armstrong's own varieties resulting from his breeding work. Perhaps 'Circus Parade' produced by neither but simply found as a sport of 'Circus' by Paul Begonia of Amling-Devor Nursery, Livermore, Calif., should be mentioned first. It is a much more brilliant red and yellow version and makes 'Circus' look pale by comparison. Its national *Proof of the Pudding* rating is 7.8 and so is a must for your consideration as a floribunda.

'Ole' is David Armstrong's hybrid of 'Roundelay' x 'El Capitan' and his bid for recognition in the great array of vermilion and oriental red colors. The bud is ovoid opening to 45 or more petals of a very brilliant oriental red. The bush is vigorous and very abundant in flowering. Like all roses in this color range it fades to a poor color, but one can't have everything. In fact after working for many years with this color group am inclined to believe this mutation to pelargonidin color base instead of the usual cyanidine is closely linked with defective tendencies. Were it not for the *color*, doubt very much if any of the many vermilion-cinnabar-oriental red colored varieties even including the much heralded 'Super-Star' or 'Tropicano' would be at all popular, since they have serious attendant faults. Perhaps no one of us has approached the perfection of varieties of other colors in this group and more breeding work is needed before such pessimistic conclusion is warranted.

Robert Lindquist crossed his silver medal variety 'Tiffany' with 'Cavalcade' and scored a real hit with his 1964 AARS winner 'Granada'. The bud is an ideal urn shaped one with cream pink base and scarlet pink edges which *deepen* to all scarlet pink as the bud opens to a high centered 4-5 inch beautifully imbricated flower. The holly like foliage enhances the value of this fine rose. Its one fault is that it mildews easily so watch it and spray early.

Dennison Morey, now president of his own corporation, General Bionomics at Santa Rosa, California, has been responsible for some fine roses introduced by Jackson Perkins Company for whom he worked at their Livermore research laboratories. His latest 'World's Fair Salute' is a very large 5-5½ inch red rose of fine damask frag-

rance and excellent lasting quality. The bud is ovoid and the plant has many thorns.

His all time hit, however, is a relatively little publicized one called 'Border Gem'. The color is coral to orange with yellow overtones. It is a floribunda with a national rating of 8.3! The plant is only about 24 inches high and so is an excellent variety for landscaping. It is truly an innovation in the rose world.

Michele Malandrone worked long and hard with either very little luck or lack of adequate recognition. Jackson & Perkins Company finally in 1957 introduced his remarkable 'Don Juan', a brilliant non-fading dark red ever blooming climber. It already has a national reputation as the finest red climber with a rating of 8.1. This is a definite must for those who need a fine vigorous climbing rose.

Herbert Swim who left Armstrong Nurseries in the late 1950's to form his own company with Ollie Weeks, Swim and Weeks, Chino, Cal., has in the last few years added to his long list of fine roses 'Royal Highness' (AARS 1963) and 'Mr. Lincoln' (AARS 1965). 'Royal Highness' is a dainty delicate, one might say ethereal pink, of superb bud form. The plant is tall and compact with glossy foliage. 'Mr. Lincoln' is flamboyantly vigorous, growing to almost 6 feet tall in California! The flowers are very large and of lovely form, medium dark red in color tending to cerise and of good substance. The bud form is not as good as 'Chrysler Imperial' and it will be interesting to see the competition of these two varieties, a case of extreme vigor vs. exquisite bud form.

Gordon Van Abrams now back into theoretical biochemical research work at the University of California, Davis, California worked for many years for Peterson and Dering at Scappoose, Oregon. Though many of his roses were introduced, the climate near Portland was too ideal for rugged and effective selection and so only one or two of his varieties has caught on in any degree. His 'Golden Slippers' (AARS 1962) is a unique orange yellow having a lovely bud form but opening too rapidly. 'Zumbra', 'Apricot Nectar' and hybrids of 'Rhumba' (as yet not introduced) because of their substance will soon eclipse this variety. However, it was a milestone in progress as regards combining such an exquisite color with lovely bud form in a floribunda of fine plant habit and in cooler areas is still well worthy of space in your garden.

Finally, as regards my own work, efforts to combine the fine

qualities of 'Queen Elizabeth' with hybrid tea flower quality have finally begun to pay off. Thus by crossing it with 'Chrysler Imperial' and growing a large number of seedlings I obtained a large glossy-leaved variety introduced by the C. R. Burr Company, Manchester, Conn., as 'Imperial Queen'. This rose has a very large high centered bright cherry red flower having 25-30 petals. As the flower ages it becomes a lovely rose red and stays so until the petals drop clean. This variety, though only given a little publicity, has a rating of 8.3. It is a sleeper well worth a place in your garden.

For a long time I have been trying to combine the good traits of 'Queen Elizabeth' with the fine fragrance and yellow color of 'Yellow Perfection'. Regularly a small percentage of the hybrids showed a charming combination of yellow color base and scarlet edgings which turned darker as the flower aged. One of the most vigorous won an AARS award for 1966 and is now available as 'American Heritage' introduced by Germain's. It has a long exquisite urn shaped bud and lovely delicate shadings of scarlet and pink. This variety should perform well in Canada as it scored very high in Portland and Seattle and in the Northeastern states.

In looking through the 1964 new roses of the world note that quite a number of hybridizers are using 'Queen Elizabeth' as one of the parents of their new introductions. Accordingly am sure that soon the fine rugged garden qualities of 'Queen Elizabeth' will be combined with almost every color and form of hybrid tea and thus usher in a new plateau of garden adaptability.

Rose Stocks

E. B. LE GRICE

North Walsham, Norfolk, England

FOR long it has been usual to propagate a great proportion of rose trees by using a compatible stock. Perhaps we might seek to define a *stock*. This might be considered as a plant growth capable of a separate life which by reason of its adaptability and qualities is a suitable host for another plant which has been united to it by artificial means. This would include *compatibility* which is essential and may be defined as agreement between the stock and scion (the foreign matter joined to the stock) so that a true state of union exists between them.

There are reasons for this procedure which may be of benefit both vegetatively and commercially. With the tremendous demand for large quantities of one variety in a very short time the quickest rate of multiplication must be found. In propagation by budding or grafting one *eye*, the dormant leaf shoot found in the axil of the leaf, may be made into a plant very rapidly if it is united to a vigorous or quick growing stock. Grafting is the fastest form of multiplication, and a strong growing variety may be increased 1,000 times in a season if the right technique is used.

Normally the slower method of budding is preferred, because it is simpler and less costly, although one or two years are necessary to produce a full sized bush.

Rose stocks are of two types and may be produced by cuttings or seedlings.

Cuttings are popular because they are cheap to produce, and easy to bud, thus keeping down costs. Broadly speaking a few basic procedures must be observed. When the shoot is removed from the parent stock it is between 12" and 18" long. To ensure easy rooting it is customary to cut these growths so that both top and bottom terminate in a growth eye so that the cut ends of the shoots heal cleanly, and no dead wood is produced at either end which might produce die

back or disease. If this shoot is planted as it is removed from the bush, trouble might arise by the dormant *eyes* below, growing and producing shoots which would absorb the cutting's energy, and hamper or prevent the growth of the new scion. These suckers would be a constant menace. To obviate this the lower eyes on the cutting are removed, and the two top eyes only are left to produce shoots. To ensure the removal of such shoots, the *eye* has to be cleanly removed by making a nick in the shoot, cutting out not only the large centre eye, but two tiny guard eyes at either side of the main one. This work does increase costs, but is essential if a good trouble-free plant is to be produced. It stands to reason that stocks with wide internodes are to be preferred to short jointed growths which have more eyes to be removed.

Where a cheap bush is to be produced, the cuttings are planted out, unrooted in the field, and when rooted, are budded where they stand. This saves time in handling but it does mean that the finished rose bush has roots which may be more easily damaged when lifting, and also that those roses are more straggling than where the cutting has been transplanted. A further point of considerable importance is that these roots produced at right angles to the cuttings tend to grow laterally, rather than down, so making for shallow roots more susceptible to drought.

A major drawback to a cutting stock which is now causing much concern is the fact that virus diseases which are greatly on the increase among roses are spread by vegetative propagation which is the method of making cuttings and budding and grafting. Thus a stock may begin life as a healthy cutting and be infected by a virus tainted scion. If this happens then all wood made into cuttings from that stock will be infected, and both cuttings from the stock, and plants produced by budding that stock, will be infected. This is in fact happening to a very great extent, and where the majority of bushes are grown on cutting stocks, infection has reached major proportions. Some rose varieties in England are supposed to be completely infected. For this reason at least it is hoped that propagation by budding from cutting stocks will cease. We are fortunate that in this country the three common forms of virus known to us in quantity are harmless, although noticeably disfiguring to some degree.

The other main source of stocks for rose trees are those produced from seed. These differ widely in degree of growth, hardness and

compatibility. A few such as *rugosa* seedlings sucker naturally from their own root system, and so are uneconomical and unsatisfactory.

Although there is a very wide variation in the roots of these seedling stocks, one may take it as a general principle that seedlings have a more diverse root system, in that they usually produce two types of roots, anchor roots, which go down, and fibrous roots which go out. The anchor roots steady the plant, and because they go deeper, are able to procure moisture out of reach of the surface rooting cuttings. The fibrous roots are the feeding roots which go searching for food, and cover wide surface areas densely. With these two forms of roots there is more chance of survival and increase.

A great advantage appears to be that virus disease is not passed on through seed, and therefore seedlings, so that the only means of passing on infection from virus infected trees is by budding with actually infected wood. This may well be an overriding factor in the future, when a decision has to be made as to whether cutting or seedling stocks shall be used.

Considering these stocks from the viewpoint of budding costs, speed of budding must be considered. Here the cutting stock may well win, for a well selected cutting stock, with few thorns and tough skin and straight stem has great advantages. Seedlings give greater variation in shape of root, thickness and type of skin. These disadvantages may be reduced to a minimum, if the right type of seedling is chosen.

It must be clearly stated that climatic conditions, such as temperature and rainfall; soil conditions such as alkalinity or acidity, the retention of moisture or use for special purposes may invalidate conclusions reached by a person such as myself working as I do on a light to medium loam with an annual rainfall of 25 inches, and a *p.h.* of 6.5. Whatever may be said conclusions must be subject to local conditions.

The rose stocks used most widely in U.S.A. are I believe the "Shafta" stock (a rambler Dr. Huey), as cuttings grown mostly in the West and the *multiflora*, grown as seedlings or cuttings in the East. Both have advantages and disadvantages, but I believe that *multiflora* is more selective requiring acid rather than alkaline soil, so that its area of compatibility is more limited. In England the Shafta overgrows itself in a few years, and while the plants are very large in the first years, they rapidly deteriorate.

I prefer to speak of British conditions which give a range of rainfall from 21 to 85 inches, with all *p.h.* ranges and soils from sharp sand to heavy clay.

Again two types of rose stocks are grown in larger quantities, *multiflora* and briar, and an analysis of their types, uses and qualities will follow.

One hesitates to be dogmatic on these matters for I have yet to know of scientific tests carried out in sufficient quantities over a wide enough area embracing climatic as well as soil and *p.h.* variation to ensure useful data for commercial ventures.

There are a few general conclusions which may be helpful, but while the scientific approach may be better in theory, the practical necessities of commercial profitability will have overriding powers.

When one considers seedling types there is the great disadvantage of variability. An ideal stock should be uniform. Some considerable degree of uniformity is achieved in many of the named Briars, most of which have a chromosome count of 35, but which nevertheless can breed fairly true. The following are some of the types of *canina* at present in use.

Schmitt's Ideal: polmeriana; Jagerbatallion: Brogs: pfander: The above with the possible exception of pfander (whose chromosome count I do not know) are 35. Serff is said to be 34, and Kokunersky 36. Both the latter react as the 35's for breeding.

Each of these types has its special characteristic or characteristics, and react to particular soil requirements or climatic conditions, so that there is little chance at the present of finding a universal stock suited to all purposes.

One of the main problems with seedling briars is their tendency to sucker, probably encouraged by the exposure to light of part of the root when the stock is budded. This is a major expense and problem, for such suckers must be completely removed if the young plant is not to suffer.

This is a reason why the *laxa* stock is often preferred, as in some types few suckers are produced and the smooth bark is easy to open and tough enough to withstand damage. It demands a fairly high rainfall, i.e. 35 ins. or more, and a heavier soil than polyantha *multiflora*. There are many strains of this stock, and they have been identified with 14, 15, and 24 chromosomes.

One of the most popular variants of *canina* at present is pfander,

which because of its vigour, thin bark and clean root neck, makes a good stock which may be budded over a long period. Its tendency to mildew in the Autumn may be considered a great drawback.

A seedling type with at least three strains is the *polyantha multiflora*. The best is the thornless variety, for this is not over vigorous, and can be handled in comfort, although the tiny pairs of thorns present in the larger leaves can cause discomfort if budding is delayed. Providing moisture is present, budding may be done over many months and the percentage take is good and easy.

One should consider, however briefly, stocks for standard rose stems. The best commercial type is the *rugosa*, a selected cultivar with extreme vigour. Especially grown cuttings which are headed back after one year's growth and then confined to one stem often producing a strong shoot of six feet in one year, these provide an ideal medium for budding at a height above ground. These are the best commercial proposition, and because the main shoot is young, they may be budded on the main stem. It is unfortunately true that a percentage of these stocks are virus infected, and although they may grow normally until budded, the varieties put on them are badly stunted.

The English briar *canina* may make an excellent standard under ideal conditions, but the high percentage of unsatisfactory stocks and finished plants make it a costly and wasteful proposition.

A number of named seedling *canina* types have been used for standards, and where these are from seed the danger of virus should be absent; pfander is good for this purpose, and although the one year growths are somewhat thin and whippy, they can be budded on their main stems, and these will thicken into sturdy stems.

When one considers how many qualities are essential for the ideal stock one may think of this as unlikely to appear in the near future.

A good stock (1) should be propagated from seed: (2) be easy to grow and be uniform; (3) should be compatible for all varieties, giving a high percentage take; (4) easy to handle with smooth not over-long growths; (5) hardy; (6) transplant well; (7) produce a balanced root system with good anchor roots and plenty of fibre; (8) able to resist drought and variable *p.h.*

When the ideal stock has been obtained, the buyer must be prepared to pay enough to cover the increased cost of its propagation.

A Week in Toronto

ENA HARKNESS

Hitchin, Herts, England

FROM England to Canada to see the roses and open the Canadian National Rose Show. A simple enough program and one I felt very happy to take part in but what a feast of pleasure it turned out to be! Never have I met more kindness and friendliness anywhere than in Toronto, a city I love for its spaciousness, pretty houses set along gently curving streets, open green lawns and gracious trees.

It was in the back gardens that roses rioted, vivid and gay they lifted perfect blooms to the bright hot sun — almost as if they said to me — “you see, here we are in spite of the hard winter; we can be just as lovely as your roses in England”. As the roses in England had not begun to bloom when I left the sight of all these beautiful flowers in Toronto was both thrilling and heart warming.

Not only did I find roses outdoors but two most beautiful arrangements of roses in bowls were given to me and graced and perfumed my hotel room for the whole time I was there. I would like to digress and offer a word of praise in passing for Canadian hotels. I stayed in four different hotels and found them all excellent; efficient and courteous service with good food readily available. Two of these hotels were in the Canadian Rockies.

Before going to Toronto I spent nearly a week in the Rockies. What breathtaking beauty is here! Calm and majestic the mountains rise, cool and deeply blue are the still waters of the lakes, and musical the gentle lapping of the flowing rivers. This was early summer and not too hot; the sun shone; everything was still lush and green; melting snow rushed into water gushing in the canyons; wet rocks and stones gleamed, iridescent with green and silver. My heart stood still at the beauty of it all and my legs burned and swelled as the mosquitoes tasted my cool English blood.

Rosa acicularis, a rose popularly known as the Wild Rose, is the

emblem of this wonderful Province of Alberta and grows freely and blooms profusely there.

I only saw rain twice in Canada, but what rain. Strong, thick, and very wet it descended from the grey sky like silver drapes hanging. The second time it came with a terrific thunderstorm. With Mr. and Mrs. P. A. McDougall I was driving through it to visit the President of The Canadian Rose Society, Lieut.-Col. F. E. (Mike) Goulding. Mrs. McDougall's handling of her car through this dreadful rain and thunder filled me with admiration as she brought us safely to the President's home. Until the rain ceased the roses could not be very well seen but when it did it was evident that Mike Goulding knows and loves his roses. They had survived the storm remarkably well, and how lovely they were.

Later we all went on to the Thornhill Golf and Country Club which was delightful. The food here, as everywhere in Canada, was delicious and served in charming and elegant surroundings. From the windows could be seen lovely trees and grass so vividly green we could have been in Ireland. But I am rushing ahead of events.

On Saturday, June 19th, my first day in Toronto, I was with other rosarians the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Laffey at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Toronto Island. Living as I do on a sea-girded island and even having been born in a large seaport town I know little or nothing about ships and cannot bear to be rolled and rocked on the restless sea. But this quiet journey across Lake Ontario in a neat little steamer was different. Easily we sat under the gay awning simply clad in summer clothes, the calm water sparkling and chuckling around the vessel as we moved sedately towards the Yacht Club shore. What tremendous fun we had on this occasion.

Roses were certainly talked about with knowledge and enthusiasm. Canadian rosarians are remarkable for this enthusiasm for their favourite flower and this evening were gaily teasing each other about possible winners and losers at the show in a week's time. Laughter and merriment were paramount and later going back across the lake with the lights of Toronto in the distance, sparkling and reflected in the water like jewels through the warm summer darkness, the whole delightful evening seemed touched with romance.

Toronto seems to abound in pleasant places to visit. The following evening I was invited to meet all the Directors of The Canadian Rose Society, accompanied by their wives and husbands, at a dinner

held at the Guild Inn. Here in the pretty gardens surrounding the Inn I was asked to plant a rose tree. Very much alive to this compliment I did so with great pleasure. Once again the kindness and gracious friendliness of Canadian rosarians evidenced itself, for after an excellent and typical Canadian dinner the President spoke most warmly mentioning the presence in Toronto of our dear Queen Mother; as much loved in Canada as in England. A great lover of roses the Queen Mother has this year become the honoured Patron of the Royal National Rose Society.

On Saturday, June 26th, the Big Show was held. The day seemed perfect; calm and serene with lovely sunshine and a reasonable temperature that was just right for the roses. How beautiful they looked in the serried ranks of colour, flanked on either side of the light and airy school hall by the clever and artistic "arrangements". Never have I seen more perfect yellow roses than those in this show, indeed it was almost impossible to find a blemish on any bloom at all. There was a fine and delicate quality about the roses which impressed and pleased me because I must confess that sometimes our English roses can be almost too big.

It was an honour to open this pleasant show and meet so many enthusiastic rosarians. I was made to feel at home and so welcome it seemed to me that the love of the rose is a great link and bond between our countries. I want to take this opportunity of thanking The Canadian Rose Society for inviting me and giving me such a wonderful week, which did not end with the Show.

Later that evening I was taken by Mrs. R. M. Brophy, one of the Directors, and a party of friends to dinner at the Granite Club. This most exclusive club impressed me greatly with its elegant decor.

And so to my last day and a last luncheon party at the Old Mill, a charming old inn reminding me of the country to which I was returning.

In this short report I can only touch lightly on my impressions but I cannot end without a word of praise for your Secretary, Mrs. Betty McDougall. She was a great help and encouragement to me and tireless in her efforts all week. Also Mrs. Nina Marshall who drove me one day to Hamilton and talked so interestingly about flower arrangements and horticulture. To all the Directors and Members of The Canadian Rose Society best wishes for a happy and successful rose growing experience. May we all meet again one day.

Non-Fading in Roses

PERCY H. WRIGHT

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

ONE of the frustrating features of the program to originate hardy roses for the prairie provinces and other northern parts of Canada is the difficulty of getting away from a strong tendency to fade in the sun, a tendency which is undoubtedly inherited from our wild roses. If we could find a hardy rose of any ancestry which escapes this unfortunate feature the path to progress would be greatly smoothed.

R. blanda is one of our good native species, marked, in many strains, by complete freedom from thorns. This thornlessness is a reason for using it in our breeding program. *R. Macounii*, apparently not too distant from this species in relationship, is thorny and less erect, but transmits more hardiness to its descendants than does *R. blanda*. *R. suffulta*, one of the really remarkable rose species of the world, combining hardiness, fall blooming of a kind, and dwarfness, has obvious attractions for the rose breeder. But all are poor for holding their color. They not only fade in the sun but also in the shade.

R. acicularis, another native, is the hardiest rose in the world, ranging northward as far as Atlatvik at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Its flowers have usually more color than the flowers of the three species already described, but they fade too. My rose breeding experiences have not included it often enough to state whether or not its fading propensity is transmitted to hybrid seedlings.

But there is another and very distinct Canadian wild rose, *R. nitida* (shiny leaved), which makes its home in parts of the Maritimes. It has distinct possibilities for transmitting non-fading. It seems that not every pollen cell of *R. nitida* carries the gene, for even its first generation hybrids may be only moderately good for retaining their petal color. Or perhaps the feature of non-fading is a chance result of the interaction of a gene from *R. nitida* with a gene from some other source.

In any event, one of my unexpected and pleasing new roses came out of a cross between 'Hansa', the well-known Rugosa hybrid, and *R. nitida*, in the second or third generation from the original cross. The little rose which showed the interesting quality of non-fading even in bright sun was given the name of 'Quadroon'. It is of the color of a 'Hansa' petal which you unfold from a bud still closed, a rich, deep crimson.

'Quadroon' has few merits but this one. It is small flowered, rather sparse in flower production, and has short, slender, and weak bud stems. In addition the plant is a weak grower. Just the same, it should make a good parent of future roses. Suppose it were back-crossed to 'Hansa', and the result was a 'Hansa' immune to fading!

Or, for that matter, suppose it transmitted its non-fading to *R. Macounii*, or *R. blanda*, or *R. Acicularis*, or even to some strain of *R. rubrifolia* or one of the Scotch roses.

Whether it is worth while to try to use its pollen on tender roses is less certain. Being a diploid, it would not combine with the tetraploids of HTs and Floribundas to produce more than a partially fertile line. It would, of course, have a chance of transmitting considerable hardiness and resistance to leaf diseases, and probably dwarfness too.

These tender roses, the HTs and Floribundas, already possess varieties which have both strong petal colors and non-fading. The one in mind at the moment is 'Donald Prior', which combines an attractive, brilliant color with a remarkable capacity to hold this color. 'Donald Prior' has been used successfully to originate one of the most interesting semi-hardy Canadian roses, the 'Assiniboine Rose' which comes from the efforts of H. Marshall of the Brandon Experimental Farm. But why is 'Donald Prior' not more often used by other breeders of modern roses?

Climbing Roses for Sandy Soils

ERSKINE MACPHERSON

Vancouver, British Columbia

FOR many years, writers of rose literature insisted that a clay soil was essential for success. We no longer accept this belief and it is recognized that roses will grow on almost any kind of soil provided suitable treatment is given. Light, sandy soils which dry out and drain quickly benefit by the addition of humus which can be supplied in various forms and, conversely, a heavy clay soil drains more freely by the addition of coarse sand.

During the last ten years I have lived in Vancouver, B.C. on a light, sandy loam and have found by practical experience that roses respond to the addition of humus and suitable fertiliser to this sandy soil and when planting bush roses I add two handfuls of coarse peat and one of bone meal around the roots.

However, if a climbing rose is to flourish, a more generous treatment is advisable as the roots will spread far and wide absorbing what nourishment they can find and the soil for at least two feet around should be generously enriched with old compost or some other humus before planting. I am sure that there must be many readers who are not able to devote the time they would like to growing the many beautiful climbers that are available and need some pampering and, like myself, have been seeking some "easy to grow" varieties. Suitability of variety for a particular location is extremely important and you cannot expect a rose which needs a warm, sunny wall to flourish in some dank corner, yet, it is surprising how many climbers will give quite a passable show on a north wall where the sun rarely shines.

I fully understand the tremendous difficulties which rose growers face in the colder parts of the country but many of the climbers mentioned are of the shrubbier, hardier, varieties. With suitable winter care they will survive many degrees of frost.

Here, in Vancouver, our house faces north and on the front lawn

is a fine specimen of the shrub 'Nevada' which is said to be hardy to at least 10 deg. below zero. The bush is about five feet round and high and in May is a mass of hundreds of flowers which obscure the foliage. It could be used against a north wall and one of its parents is *R. Moyesii* which grows well in partial shade. Visitors to Vancouver will find a good specimen of *R. Moyesii* growing beneath a large pine tree on the corner of Mr. Eddie's residence across from the rose nursery. This particular shrub of 'Nevada' was presented to me by Mr. Fred Blakeney on the occasion of his move from this area to Victoria, B.C., a few years ago. He was very interested to see the growth it had made during a recent visit here in connection with the Vancouver Rose Society.

At the rear of the house is my favourite hybrid tea climber 'Mrs. Sam McGredy'. It was planted four years ago and each year has given a magnificent display, last year killing to the ground, but after a few weeks of spring warmth it sent up new shoots and once again has canes some twenty feet across and high. This rose is too tender for the colder parts of the country, but it survived here throughout zero temperatures in the winter of 1964-65. The beautiful coppery - red leaves which appear early in spring are a picture in themselves against the light green stucco wall. The well known copper coloured flowers appear in May in great quantity with some repeats later, the autumn shades being the best.

Facing east against the neighbour's wooden garage wall in a position that only receives two hours sun a day, even in summer, is the *R. Rugosa* derivative, 'Conrad Ferdinand Meyer', a sturdy, shrubby type of climber with very thorny, strong branches reaching fifteen feet high. This was introduced in 1899 and does not seem to have deteriorated like some others of that vintage. It receives no attention except for an annual thinning out of the older branches and the plentiful supply of water from the garage roof. A tremendous crop of powerfully scented, 5 inch hybrid perpetual type silvery-pink flowers covers the plant in May with considerable repeat in the late summer. It can be grown as a specimen bush or as a dense hedge and appears from observations I have made in two gardens, to require a minimum of sun. Older rose books constantly recommend it for walls with a northern aspect. It does not mildew or blackspot but is it the favourite haunt of the numerous white flies that live in the neighbouring fruit trees.

It can still be obtained from Canadian growers and as it is hardy to 10 below zero would seem to be very desirable.

Next to it, some six feet away, is a modern introduction, 'Park-directors Riggers'. Of all the Kordesii climbers I am convinced that this is the best. Some are not at all impressive, except perhaps when grown en masse, but this is an upright grower, very free flowering with dark velvety-red-crimson trusses of 2 inch semi double flowers. The only criticism is that these small flowers give the plant a rather spotty appearance, but one cannot have everything and the colour is very pleasing. In my garden it receives even less sun than its neighbour 'C. F. Meyer' and yet it has been in constant bloom until November, followed by attractive orange hips. Said by Kordes to be very hardy. Try it.

Further along on the fence, facing east is another old timer 'Hugh Dickson'. Although strictly a hybrid perpetual, introduced as such in 1905, it is so aggressive that the long canes easily reach twelve feet. They should be bent horizontally as they flower in typical H.P. form on short laterals. At one time this was the top exhibition rose but was superseded as the higher pointed hybrid tea took its place. The fragrance is powerful, the flowers are fully double, scarlet crimson and give a lot of repeat. It is liable to both blackspot and mildew if neglected, but is so vigorous that it shakes off these problems and continues to send up new canes from the base.

Next to this is 'Dr. Van Fleet', introduced in 1910. This is a very vigorous rambler type climber but with large pink blooms of a refreshing wild rose fragrance. It is very thorny, very difficult to thin out once it is established, but flowering as it does in July after the majority of roses have given their earlier display it makes a valuable companion to the other roses. It was sold to me as 'New Dawn' and I suspect that many (New Dawns) which reach the market have reverted to their parent 'Dr. Van Fleet' from which they sported.

On the brown shingle stained garage wall on the other side of the garden and facing west, is that famous old climber 'Gloire De Dijon'. When this was brought into commerce in 1853, it must have made a tremendous impression like many roses of Noisette-Tea parentage. It is remarkably hardy and was moved from our previous Vancouver home where it did very well on a north wall. Of all the roses which should not have done well, this is the outstanding exception as it was moved at a bad time of the year and is planted in

extremely sandy soil, yet it is climbing well at fifteen feet and all summer long gives a display of a now unfashionable buff-pink coloured flower of an incomparable fragrance. There is no other scent as sweet in the garden. The flowers look old fashioned with their quartered blooms and soft tones, but against the dark brown cedar siding they have an air of quiet beauty not often captured in a modern garden. If you like tomato coloured roses you will probably not want this around, but if you like old roses, plant this under your bedroom window.

Another Noisette I have is 'Mme. Alfred Carriere' planted on the north wall at the front of the house, but it is a slow starter. It would do better with improved soil and a warmer location.

Turning now to the once bloomers, the most satisfactory is 'Elegance'. This H.T. type climber has pure yellow flowers of beautiful form with some fragrance, very plentifully produced on long laterals on healthy pliant canes. I grow it on a rustic arch where it blooms over a long period in June. The healthy bright green leaves remain fresh and attractive throughout the year until frost. It killed to the ground in the severe winter of 1964-65 but revived and is as hardy as the average H.T. climber. Introduced by Brownell in 1937 its fame quickly spread outside the U.S.A. and it is one of the leading roses on the European show tables.

At the rear of the orchard is a Wichuraiana hybrid 'Alberic Barbier'. Planted in impoverished sandy soil near the base of an old cherry tree, this remarkable rambler is growing horizontally along a rustic wooden fence made of old tree boughs and up into the tree.

It is a typical Wichuraiana climber, very vigorous with canes of twenty feet or more and practically evergreen with shiny disease-free leaves and hardy to normal Pacific coast temperatures. Its creamy white flowers are most attractive in bud and immediately upon opening, when they are of a creamy-yellow. Not recommended for a wall as it is too vigorous, but best on a fence, pillar, or just left as a large mound at the back of the garden.

Apart from the fertilized beds where I grow my hybrid teas and hybrid floribundas, there is a bed some fifty feet long by ten feet wide which was dug out of the orchard. The branches were cut off three old cherry trees, up which climbers now grow, and in between and around are shrub roses, old and new. The ground was only dug with the greatest difficulty, being a mass of tree roots and was extremely

sandy with numerous stones. As an experiment I planted a hybrid *Spinossissima* shrub 'Fruhlingsgold' with just a handful of bone meal around the roots. In four years this has grown to a ten-foot-high fountain-like shrub and when in bloom is a magnificent sight. There are some excellent shrubs of this and others of the Fruhling series, planted in the gardens of Government House in Victoria, B.C., where the soil is in small pockets over solid rock. In Queen Elizabeth Park, Vancouver, 'Fruhlingsgold' and *R. Moyesii* are planted side by side on rocky soil and there is a hedge of several of these plants some twenty feet high. It certainly is evident that these shrubs will thrive in poor soil. I am also growing 'Fruhlingsmorgen', a more recent Kordes hybrid and the shrubbery should be very colourful in May and June when these shrubs are in full bloom. The large yellow flowers of 'Fruhlingsgold' are produced in abundance and smother the trees, the scent is very strong and rather sickening.

Near these two shrubs are several old fashioned shrubby climbers including 'Maiden's Blush' and 'Mme. Hardy', a white Damask. Both of these seem to thrive with little attention, unlike some of the more modern climbers. Two disappointments were 'Sparrieshoop' and 'Bonn'. These two Kordes hybrids grew for four years very well, with attractive flowers, until last year when they had a bad attack of black-spot. Being at the back of the shrubbery, they were not very accessible for spraying and so in order to stop the disease spreading, they were dug up and burnt. Perhaps I should have given them another chance, but it is done now.

Most of the modern shrub roses including all the Kordesii hybrids can be grown as climbers by suitable training of the canes, but I prefer some of the older more vigorous varieties.

It will be noted in this article that I have a tendency to grow the older climbers. Some readers will ask, why not the newer ones? My answer is that when newer climbers are produced that are superior to the older ones and will grow with a minimum of attention and will prove as hardy as the old, I shall be glad to try them.

The reason that we have so many of the older climbers around is that they are here because through the years they have been dependable. There are many hundreds of beautiful newer varieties available such as 'Royal Gold', but I am told that this needs a warm, sunny wall, that it suffers from die back and so on.

The modern pillar roses such as 'Golden Showers' and 'Blossom-time' have a place in the garden, but they are not vigorous enough to cover large areas as do the types which I have mentioned.

So, for those who still have space to grow them, long live vigorous roses and may our hard working hybridisers produce better ones every year.

Some Remarks About the Use of Peat, Leaf Litter, and Sawdust as Soil Additives

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IN spite of the advanced knowledge of mineral nutrition in plants and a modern technology for the production of synthetic fertilizers, organic treatments remain an essential practice in many forms of soil utilization. Periodic applications of organic residues are required especially on nursery soils used for the production of tree seedlings and ornamental stock, and in the cultivation of small tracts of garden land. Peat materials, leaf litter, and sawdust are readily available and often used for such treatments. These materials vary widely in their chemical composition and physical make-up. In order to evaluate their suitability for soil treatments it is necessary to consider the functions of organic matter in soil.

Adequate levels of organic matter are necessary to maintain soils in proper physical conditions. Of main concern are moisture retention and soil structure. Moisture retention is of greatest importance in sandy soils. Improvements in soil structure are most often desirable in loams and clays. Good structure assures adequate movement of soil, water and air and, in addition, facilitates cultivation of the soil by tools. In well-structured soils, the primary clay, silt, and sand particles are cemented together along edges and at corners to form porous aggregates or crumbs. If the aggregates are large enough, about $1/16$ to $1/4$ of an inch in diameter, and stable against the impact of rain drops and pressure from heavy tools, the soil is said to have a good or mellow tilth. Cementing substances which aid the aggregation of primary soil

particles usually are organic compounds produced by microorganisms during the decomposition of plant residues. According to recent observations, the beneficial effect of organic treatments on soil structure is greater when the added materials can be readily utilized and transformed by microorganisms.

Besides its favourable effect on physical properties, organic matter increases the capacity of soil to absorb nutrients which are added in the form of high-grade fertilizers or released during the weathering of primary minerals. Nutrients retained in this form are not lost through leaching and, at the same time, are readily available to plants. This reversible absorption of nutrients is based on ion-exchange reactions. For instance, if a potash fertilizer is added to soil, potassium ions will replace calcium, magnesium and hydrogen ions on the negatively charged colloidal soil particles. It has been an important observation that the absorption of added nutrient ions, such as potassium and ammonium, will occur at a more efficient rate if the colloidal soil particles are charged predominantly with calcium and magnesium ions rather than with hydrogen and aluminum ions as is the case in strongly acid soils. Exchange reactions do not only involve organic soil particles but also occur on the surfaces of clay particles. Since the content of clay is very low in sandy soils organic matter plays a more important role in nutrient absorption in this type of soil, than in the finer textured loam or clay soils.

Organic compounds in the soil contain variable amounts of structurally bound nutrients. These are gradually released as the organic substances are decomposed. Although the release of nutrients is too slow to meet the requirements of plants under conditions of intensive cropping, the organic fraction is often called the storehouse of nutrients in the soil.

From the foregoing discussion it may be seen that the following factors are important in choosing organic residue for soil treatments:

1. The speed at which the material can be decomposed or converted into humus or humus-like substances by soil microorganisms.
2. Its cation-exchange capacity, i.e. the capacity to absorb nutrients in reversible form, and the degree of calcium saturation of the exchange complex.
3. Its content of organically bound nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus.

The speed of decomposition of plant residues very often depends on their carbon-nitrogen ratios. At a ratio of about 20, the nitrogen supply is sufficient to meet the requirements of microorganisms which will oxidize or transform the added substance. If this ratio is smaller than 20, nitrogen will be released and become available to higher plants. At a carbon-nitrogen ratio of higher than 20, microorganisms will compete with higher plants for soluble soil nitrogen. Under such conditions nitrogen may become the limiting factor in the microbiological decomposition of organic residues.

Foresters who have been interested in the microbiological degradation of leaf and needle litter observed that the rate of decomposition of organic substances is often determined by their contents of acids and bases. Materials with high contents of organic acids and low contents of bases, especially calcium, will be less readily attacked by members of the soil fauna and microorganisms than materials with low acid and high base content.

An additional factor determining the rate of decomposition of organic soil additives is the presence of antimicrobial substances. Such compounds would have to be removed by soil drainage water or inactivated by chemical reaction with components of the soil before microbiological degradation can begin at a significant rate.

PEAT MATERIALS

The most common types of peat are moss, sedge, and woody peat. In the case of moss peat it is essential to distinguish between sphagnum moss peat and moss peat derived from *Hypnum* and related species.

Sphagnum moss peat is most commonly offered for sale as a soil conditioner. Due to the low rate of decomposition in the deposit most sphagnum peats have preserved their fibrous texture. The main characteristics of sphagnum peat are high acidity and low contents of nutrients. The pH is usually around 3.5. Nitrogen contents are in most cases less than 1 per cent. Correspondingly low are contents of phosphorus, potassium and bivalent bases. High carbon-nitrogen ratios, lack of bases, and antimicrobial substances impart on sphagnum peat a high resistance to microbial decomposition in soil.

Application of sphagnum peat to sandy soils most likely will result in improved soil moisture relationships. Although sphagnum peat has a very high cation-exchange capacity, its effect on nutrient retention by the amended soil is questionable. This is so because the pre-

dominant ion on the exchange site is hydrogen which reacts only sparingly when neutral fertilizer salts are added to the soil.

Sphagnum peat added to poorly structured loam and clay soils will improve to some extent aeration and water movement. A mere physical mixture of peat and clay, however, is far removed from the condition described as mellow tilth. Because of the inhibited decomposition of sphagnum peat no drastic effect on aggregation and aggregate stability may be expected from its use as soil additive.

Microbial decomposition of sphagnum peat, although occurring at a very slow rate, will result in immobilization of soluble soil nitrogen and phosphorus. Simultaneous applications of synthetic fertilizers and sphagnum peat are desirable, therefore, to prevent mineral deficiencies in plants.

Moss peats derived from *Hypnum* species show higher contents of nitrogen, phosphorus, and bases than sphagnum peats. They are, for this reason, preferable to sphagnum peat in organic treatments of soil.

Sedge peats are formed in marshes. As the name implies the deposits consist of remains of sedge plants such as species of *Carex*, *Scirpus* and *Typha*. Depending on the degree of decomposition sedge peats may be fibrous or amorphous. The colour varies correspondingly from brown to black. The amorphous residues may be granulated or dispersed. Sedge peats carry considerable amounts of nutrients. The content of nitrogen does not infrequently exceed 3 per cent. The content of phosphorus and potassium is two to three times higher, and the content of bivalent bases may be ten times higher than in sphagnum peat. Because of its high nitrogen and base content, fibrous sedge peats are less resistant to microbiological decomposition than strongly acid moss peat. Under these conditions, fibrous and granular sedge peat may be considered the most suitable type of peat for soil treatments.

The base content of sedge peat is often high enough to produce an alkaline reaction. Such varieties must be used cautiously where seedbed soils are involved for alkaline substances tend to stimulate pathogenic microorganisms causing soil-borne diseases in plants.

Woody peat is formed under forest stands on poorly drained soil rich in bases. Coarse deposits with fragments of wood still recognizable may be found under coniferous species such as white cedar, balsam fir and tamarack. Fine deposits are found under deciduous species, such as alders, willows, black ash and elm. Woody peat,

especially that under hardwoods, is usually strongly humified and highly dispersed. Contents of nutrients are high. However, mascerated and highly dispersed peat materials have been observed to cement or harden the soil. The use of woody peat for soil treatments is therefore questionable.

In areas of periodic inundation, black deposits are formed which soil surveyors map as muck soils. These deposits differ from peat in so far as they have a high admixture of clay, silt, and sand. The inorganic fraction may be as high as 50 per cent. Muck soil is commonly offered for sale as peat loam. If sufficiently aggregated to form stable granules or crumbs, such materials may be worked at high proportions into soil lacking organic matter or may be used to replace the entire surface layer of small areas of infertile garden soil. Little benefit, however, may be expected from low-rate applications of peat-foam because of the diluting effect of mixed-in silt, sand, and clay, and the high degree of humification and inertness of the organic fraction.

LEAF LITTER

During the past hundred years a large number of analyses were performed and experiments conducted to determine the nutrient content of leaf litter and the rate of litter decomposition when added to soil. The results have shown that the chemical composition of leaf litter varies with the type of soil on which it has been produced, and, to a greater extent, with the tree species from which it is derived. (The rate of litter decomposition, in turn, varies with its chemical composition and the type of soil to which it is added.)

Among the most common tree species occurring in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, alder, elm, ash and walnut species, and black locust yield litter of high nitrogen content, usually exceeding 1.5 per cent. Basswood, and species of maple, birch, and poplar, produce litter of intermediate nitrogen content. Litter from beech and oak species very often has a tendency for low nitrogen contents, about 0.8 per cent and less.

The ash content of litter, i.e. the residue after ignition, may serve as an additional parameter to determine its value as a source of plant nutrients. As a rule, an increase in ash content is paralleled by increases in the contents of phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, and especially calcium. Species of elm and ash yield litter of high ash content. Reported values usually exceed 10 per cent. Medium high ash con-

tents, ranging from 7.5 to 10.0 per cent, are found in litter from basswood, black locust, maple and walnut species. Litter from beach and oak species have low ash contents, 5 per cent or less, are found in leaf litter from birch and poplar species.

The availability of nutrients contained in leaf litter, like the effect of leaf litter on soil aggregation, depends on how rapidly these materials are degraded in the soil and converted into humus-like substances. Carbon-nitrogen ratios and acid-base relationships, affecting the rate of litter decomposition, vary widely, like nutrient contents, with tree species.

Carbon-nitrogen ratios of less than 20 are found in leaf litter from black locust and alder species. Litters from ash and elm species exhibit carbon-nitrogen ratios ranging from 20 to 30. Basswood, oak and birch species produce litter with moderately high carbon-nitrogen ratios, ranging from 30 to 50. Unfavourably high carbon-nitrogen ratios, exceeding 50, were reported for litter from beech and poplar species.

The excess of bases over acids usually increases with increasing ash content. Leaf litter from ash and elm species shows, therefore, a large excess of bases over acids. An unexpectedly low excess of bases is found in beech litter. Leaf litter from basswood, maple, oak, birch and poplar species occupy intermediate position as far as acid-base relationships are concerned.

Antimicrobial substances retarding microbiological degradation have not been detected so far in the various types of leaf litter. However, the presence of certain types of litter has adversely affected the development of higher plants. For instance, aqueous extracts of beech litter were found to inhibit the germination of seeds of graminaceous species.

According to the information given above, leaf litter from alder, ash, elm, and walnut species, and black locust would supply fair amounts of nutrients, and, while rapidly being decomposed, improve the structure of soil. Supplementary light applications of a complete fertilizer, however, would be advisable where plants of high nutrient requirements are being raised. The use of leaf litter from the other species in direct treatments of soil would appear questionable. A safer method of utilizing these materials in soil organic matter maintenance would be their use in the preparation of composts.

SAWDUST

Continuous availability of sawdust, which still is largely a waste product in the wood industry, has stimulated many trials to determine the suitability of this material as a soil conditioner. According to some reports, sawdust yielded favourable results, especially when used as a mulch. In other trials, incorporation of sawdust in soil resulted in reduced growth and, in extreme cases, in severe stunting of plants.

Microbiologists soon found out that addition of sawdust, especially from hardwoods, to soil greatly stimulates the activity of microorganisms. Since the supply of nitrogen in sawdust is negligibly small the rapidly growing population of microorganisms will utilize and temporarily immobile soluble soil nitrogen. This, in turn, will result in nitrogen starvation of higher plants even on otherwise fertile soils.

Subsequent laboratory studies were concerned with the nitrogen requirements for the biological decomposition of sawdust in soil. According to some estimates, softwood sawdust requires on the average 0.6 per cent and hardwood sawdust from 1.1 per cent to 1.4 per cent of the weight of wood added. At an application rate of 10 tons of sawdust per acre the required amounts of nitrogen would be 120 pounds in the case of softwoods, and 200 to 280 pounds in the case of hardwoods. These amounts are required in addition to those needed by the cultivated plants. Since nitrogen is rapidly lost from soil through leaching, it must be applied in small increments over the entire period necessary for the degradation of sawdust. The degradation of sawdust from hardwoods as well as from softwoods may be completed within one season in well-drained loams with a high microbiological activity. A much longer period would be required for the decomposition of sawdust in acid, sandy soils, especially when sawdust from softwood species is involved.

A recent study conducted in a forest nursery has indicated that induced nitrogen deficiency is not the only problem that may be encountered when sawdust is being used for soil treatments. Spruce seedlings were severely stunted even though nitrogen was available in sufficient quantities at any time of the growing season. In this case, nitrogen was added directly to the soil as ammonium. However, if nitrogen was used in the form of ammonium hydroxide and added to the sawdust before this was worked into the soil, a growth inhibiting

effect on seedlings was not observed. This has led to the belief that fresh sawdust may contain growth inhibiting substances which are unstable to alkalies.

In summary, the use of sawdust as a soil additive presents two difficulties. These are its tendency to induce nitrogen deficiency in cultivated plants, and its direct effect on higher plants through the presence of growth inhibiting substances. The unfavourable effect of sawdust on nitrogen availability may be overcome by periodic applications of nitrogen, high enough to meet the requirements of both higher plants and a rapidly growing population of microorganisms. The second problem would be more difficult to solve. However, growth inhibiting substances most likely would be inactivated if sawdust is allowed to weather for several years. An alternative method would be the treatment of sawdust with an alkaline ammonia solution as was done in the experiment mentioned above. If these requirements are met, sawdust from most hardwood and considerable number of softwood species may serve as an excellent raw material for humus or humus-like substances which are invaluable ingredients in a fertile soil.

District Reports

VANCOUVER ISLAND — *Fred Blakeney, Victoria*

I must explain why I have to commence my report with the personal pronoun "I". It is because I was in England on a holiday all summer and was therefore not at home when all rose activities and rose shows were being held.

I had a wonderful time visiting the Royal National Rose Show in the Alexandra Palace in London, England, and I also visited a number of rose nurseries and talked with some of the leading rose hybridizers there. Incidentally I left home on the 10th of June and returned home at the end of September. All this time my garden was unattended with regard to spraying and general maintenance. True a kindly neighbour watered my roses periodically but no other attention was given.

I therefore on my return just coasted along mentally, doing what I could to get my garden back into something approaching normal condition, but the weeds —

Well I was in this happy state of mind when a thunderbolt struck and knocked all the props from under my complacency. Early in December I received a letter from the Canadian Rose Society stating in part, and I quote: "We would like you to undertake this report (District Reports) for the year." Wow! Well that was hardly the word I used. How was I to be able to report on rose events and news when I was not here during the growing season? Well I did not want to disappoint the Society so I promised to try and do my best.

I note that nearly all previous reports begin with the weather, and it is here that I really do have something to report on that may be of interest.

Victoria usually enjoys a very mild climate and the winters seldom do any severe damage to roses. Therefore no winter protection is given. But occasionally winter, on rare occasions, swoops down on us causing considerable damage. A cold wave descended on us in the middle of December 1964 with devastating results and nurserymen suffered

heavy losses not only with roses but also with other nursery stock. Of course private gardens also suffered.

This cold wave did not last long, only a few days, and reached a low of 7 degrees above zero. Not very cold compared with other parts of Canada, but the roses were not hardened off and stems were full of sap. When spring came I made a record of the amount of frost damage on each individual variety to determine which varieties were not winter hardy here and this is the result.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Frozen Wood</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Frozen Wood</i>
Royal Tan.....	100%	Diamond Jubilee	50%
Mrs. Chas. Lamplough	98	Lal	50
McGredy's Yellow.....	95	Dorothy Anderson	50
Anne Letts	95	Perfecta	50
Gordon Eddie	95	Grand Duchess	
Spartan	95	Charlotte	40
Montezuma	85	Karl Herbst	40
Ena Harkness	85	Silver Lining	35
Josephine Bruce	85	Mme. Cochet Cochet ..	25
Neville Chamberlain	85	Chas. P. Kilham	25
First Love	85	Aztec	25
Comtesse Vandal	80	Phyllis Gold	25
Mme. Henri Guillot	80	Crimson Glory	25
Golden Harvest	80	Polly	25
Ulster Monarch	80	Golden Sun	10
Golden Sun	80	Rouge Mallerin	10
Chas. Mallerin	75	Dickson's Flame	10
Eden Rose	75	Sutter's Gold	5
Little Darling	70	Perle d'Or	5
Lydia	65	Fritz Thiedemann	0
Dr. Debat	60	Lavender Pinocchio	0
Margaret	60	Iceberg	0
Super Star	60	Queen Elizabeth	0
Ann Letts	50	Ferdinand Pichard	0

There is another interesting plant. A couple of years ago I found a bloom on 'Ena Harkness' which at the time I thought was of a more brilliant red. There was not sufficient difference to the other blooms on same plant but still I budded an eye on understock. Since

then I have not noticed any difference to other blooms, but this plant was not frosted in any way. I will bud on to see if it is a new hardier strain. So much for frost report.

Now I would like to submit a report on the blackspot condition I found on returning from England. As above mentioned no plants received spraying or dusting during my absence. I found that black-spot had invaded in no uncertain manner, but still the following roses had little or no blackspot.

Anne Letts	Sutter's Gold
Ena Harkness	Perfecta
Josephine Bruce	Margaret
McGredy's Yellow	Grand Duchess Charlotte
Ulster Monarch	Super Star
Dr. Debat	Golden Sun
Karl Herbst	Perle d'Or
Eden Rose	Iceberg
Aztec	

You will notice that I have made no mention of my rose 'Miss Canada', and for very good reason, as in this case it had to be treated by itself for the following reasons.

In July 1964 I was asked to submit as much budwood of 'Miss Canada' to Mr. Eddie's Nursery as I could spare so they could build up as many plants as possible. I did this and so drastically cut down the plants. Then in August I was again asked if I could supply any more bud wood. I cut all stems down to from three to four inches of the bud union and I wondered if I had killed the plants. Well new shoots immediately sprouted and grew fast so that when the cold wave struck in December they were full of sap. I knew I would have to give them some protection. I therefore piled dry peat moss on their bed to a depth of about one foot and hoped for the best. That same night the cold wave struck.

In the spring at pruning time I found that only the top third of the stems had been frosted and when I arrived home after my holidays I found that the plants were in a splendid condition, the stems being very healthy, long and with no sappy growth. 'Miss Canada' certainly has wonderful recuperative powers and at time of writing the healthy plants are a joy to behold.

With regard to disease resistance I have never seen mildew on them at any time and as for blackspot only one plant was infected and that plant only had six leaves with blackspot.

And now for local rose activities. On taking up residence in Victoria in 1962 I joined the Victoria Horticultural Society. We hold three rose pruning demonstrations in three different parks to which the public is invited to attend. We usually get a good attendance. I, with other members, do the pruning demonstrations.

In December the B.C. Nursery Trades Association held a convention in Victoria and I was asked to present a bouquet of 'Miss Canada' roses to Mrs. Pearkes, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of B.C. at Government House. The roses were grown under glass in Ontario and flown to Victoria. Mrs. Pearkes was very pleased to receive the roses and graciously took out one of the blooms and placed it in my lapel buttonhole. I shall always remember this ceremony.

There is one more rose activity that I would like to mention and that is that 1964 in co-operation with Major G. A. Wiggan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Victoria Horticultural Society I started a rose group within the Society and we hold meetings about eight times a year when the most important maintenance work has to be done. In 1964 we had eleven members and in 1965 we had 27 members, and we are looking forward to another successful year.

VANCOUVER — *William James*

THE year 1965 was an interesting one both rosewise and weatherwise, and though it brought with it many worries and problems, it also brought with it compensations.

Vancouver is well known for its moderately mild climate and gentle, though copious, rain showers. However, '65 was different. During the last two weeks of '64, eighteen to twenty inches of snow fell, covering everything with a beautiful mantle of white. January followed with more snow, this time accompanied by fog. In other words, winter had set in with a vengeance. Most of us were unable to get our winter pruning done in time and furthermore, to aggravate the situation, the bushes were still clothed with their leaves. Consequently, many of the healthy branches were broken off. Those plants which survived this drastic treatment were seriously frozen in February.

February was, over all, a very cold month with considerable rainfall.

March was what might be known as a treacherous month. The morning and evening temperatures were quite low, but the sun shone during the day and temperatures rose.

ROSE PRUNING

The annual rose pruning demonstration was held in Stanley Park on March 11th and 13th. While there were not as many pruners as usual, approximately 500 people interested in growing roses watched the demonstration and asked numerous intelligent questions. There was so much frozen wood to be cut from the bushes that after the pruning was completed I was convinced that one pruner with a good lawnmower could have done an equally good job in one-third of the time.

APRIL AND MAY

April was still a cold month and the roses were very slow in raising their heads — those that had heads — above the earth. Again we pruned, this time right down to ground level. Growth was very slow except the suckers which popped up everywhere.

JUNE

This was a better month and spraying began. I used *gardol* this year and found it very effective. Growth began in June and several blooms, small at first, were seen at the beginning of the month.

ROSE SHOW

The biggest event of the year was the annual Rose Show. This year it was under the very capable chairmanship of our Vice-President Alex McGregor. His very quiet personality and his ability to organize helped considerably to make this year's Show one of our most successful in recent years.

The weather was very kind to us. There were a large number of entries of a high quality. It was nice to see so many modern roses displayed. I was particularly delighted to see a number of vases containing Fred Blakeney's 'Miss Canada', and of course the people of western B.C. are keenly interested in the progress of this lovely rose. This year there was a large number of bowls of roses, thus making competition more keen than usual.

PROGRAMMES

Throughout the year the programme chairman provided us with interesting and informative programmes. The "experts" of the V.R.S. acted as speakers. This provided beginners with an adequate opportunity to ask questions without feeling embarrassed. You know, sometimes we hesitate to ask questions because they may be so simple, and we are inclined to think that everyone, just everyone, knows the answers except "me".

LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM

The V.R.S. this year purchased a loud speaker system for use at its meetings. Now old and young, far and near, can hear and understand what is going on at the monthly meetings.

THE LATE MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM PHILIPS

We are very sorry to report the passing of two of the Society's most respected members. Bill, a charter member, passed away on August 2nd, and his wife, Mercy, followed him on October 9th, a few short weeks later. They had a long and happy life together, reaching the ages of 90 and 89 respectively. They were highly esteemed members of our V.R.S. and will most certainly be missed.

Those who attended the closing banquet when the American Rose Society District Convention was held here a few years ago will recall that Bill rendered a solo, accompanied by Mercy on the piano. Bill had a fine Welsh tenor voice.

THE LATE GEORGE MUNRO

George died suddenly on the night of September 12th at his home. He had just returned from a trip to Scotland where he visited a brother and sisters. He acquired a cold and seemed to be improving. He did a lot for the V.R.S. in the early days. The old timers will be sorry to learn of his passing. His cousin, Mary Matthews, is a respected member of the V.R.S.

MR. J. W. HORTON

One of our very fine rose growers, pruners, judges, and speakers was forced to dispose of his roses. Owing to ill health and the ill health of his wife, he found himself unable to carry on with his rose garden. We all join in extending to Bill our very best wishes for a continuing recovery.

SUMMARY

In spite of the weather, the V.R.S. enjoyed a very successful year.

CALGARY — *Mrs. W. H. Dowling, Calgary Rose Society*

ROSE growers in Calgary on the whole had a very poor growing season last year as the spring was so late, very cold, wet and windy.

The first crop of blooms which usually comes the latter part of June was delayed until well on into July and the second showing was quite late in August with the result that many of our members and exhibitors did not have as many entries as desirable for the horticultural show, which was held August 20 and 21, but there were many beautiful blooms a week later.

The winner of the Canadian Oil Co. Ltd. White Rose Trophy was Dr. W. J. McPherson with a very good specimen of 'White Knight'. Mrs. McAfee Cup for best rose in show, Mr. P. J. Timms with 'Garden Party'. The H. M. Eddy and Sons Trophy for best floribunda in show, won by Mrs. George Rennick with 'Fashionette'. The Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal for best rose in show by members only, Mr. P. J. Timms. Cooper Memorial Trophy grand aggregate, Dr. W. J. McPherson. Dowling Tray society members aggregate, Dr. W. J. McPherson. Last but not least, the Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal for the best rose in the novice class, and what could be more thrilling for Mrs. W. Morris, a new member and exhibitor to win this when she only had one rose in her garden worth entering; an exciting specimen of 'Royal Highness'.

Our flower show was held in the "Big Four Building" Exhibition Grounds the past year owing to the previous commitments of the exhibition board for the Corral. The setting was in a very much larger space so we found it rather hard to arrange our set-up owing to the poor growing year. Although there were some disadvantages, the flowers seemed to keep fresher longer. I think we will try it again this year as next year being our Centennial year we will certainly need a large place so the experience of the two years should help greatly for 1967.

We just had one money making project last year which netted us \$80.00 for the slide show of the Pasadena Rose Parade, so guess we'll have to get busy on some fund raising projects as we need to

enlarge our Rose Garden and also have a plot of 'Miss Canada' bushes for next year.

We are in the throes of a very severe winter and many of our members did not get their bushes covered, so it will really be interesting to find out how severe the losses will be. In any event we shall know in a couple of months.

We congratulate our sister province of British Columbia for their excellent entry and winning the International Trophy at the annual New Year's Day "Parade of Roses" at Pasadena, California. Calgary also had a much improved float this year we believe.

New officers for the coming year are: President, Mrs. P. H. Bastin; vice-president, Mr. D. H. Lawrence; second vice-president, Dr. W. J. McPherson; secretary, Miss Helen Scarr, and treasurer, Mr. Thomas Bailie.

It's a pleasure to wish you all a very successful season of rose growing in 1966.

LETHBRIDGE — *J. K. Wood*

THE year 1965 can be considered a very successful one for the local rose-growers.

We do not appear to have as many hazards in rose growing as are reported from other parts of Canada and one year does not vary materially from another. Although the winter of 1964-65 had been very severe, the protection provided by most growers seemed to be effective and the mortality rate was not high.

The spring rains were splendid and got the plants off to a good start. The blooms started coming around the end of June and continued well into September.

Each year a large number of new plants are retailed locally but some growers prefer to order their particular favorites from commercial growers located outside of Alberta and have had occasion to complain about slow deliveries during the month of May. There have been rumors recently that a large eastern commercial grower was considering the establishing of a packaging depot in the district. This would be of service to all growers in western Canada and might be the nucleus of a complete rose-growing industry for which Sunny South Alberta seems to be very well adapted.

SASKATCHEWAN — *The Editor*

Since we have no "on the spot" report to offer, the Editor ventures to make a few comments, based upon limited correspondence with members in the Province.

It would seem that while climatic conditions in Saskatchewan are excellent for growing "No. 1 Canadian hard" wheat, they are quite difficult for the gardener who would like to grow hybrid tea and floribunda roses. An increasing number of persons do manage to so protect their rose bushes that many survive the prairie winters. However, one of our Saskatchewan members, who retails roses admits "we sell them as annuals, and if they winter them successfully, we feel the purchasers are getting more than their money's worth".

Methods of winter protection continue to be experimented with, throughout the Province, with varying degrees of success. A substantial layer of snow, continuing throughout the winter, seems to be the most dependable protection. In order to increase chances of survival, Mr. Percy Wright of Saskatoon considers it important to plant rose bushes (tender varieties), with the bud union four or five inches below the ground. Thus, winterkill to the earth line does not reach the tender bud below soil level. Such deep planting often results in the branches producing own-roots, but these own-roots appear to be as satisfactory as the understock roots.

It is probably true that Saskatchewan gardeners are more interested in planting "tried and true" varieties, which have shown some ability to withstand the ravages of a prairie winter, rather than in planting many of the new, high-priced novelties. The latter probably have a less than 50 per cent chance of survival.

MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

What a short summer we had! As usual, we feel that we should start with a few comments about the weather. The 1964-65 winter was long and severe, with long spells of bitterly cold weather and not a great deal of snow in some areas. In April we were still having light snowfalls, and then a milder trend brought rain. As the ground was still frozen this created a bit of a problem; the moisture was not soaking into the soil fast enough.

A personal note here will describe the situation in many districts.

Our own rose beds are in a sunken garden beside the house, and we had a hose draining the lower lot for seven days and nights. The head of the house, being figure-conscious (mathematically speaking, of course!), had checked the rate of the run-off; and he estimated that we had drained off 3,600 gallons before the flow began to show signs of slowing.

Before we leave our garden our members may be interested in hearing how we fared with the three dozen roses that we had ordered from the Harkness Nursery. The package arrived before the soil was in fit condition to work, so we had to put the bare-root roses in an empty refrigerator. We kept this at 36 degrees and it was three weeks before we could set the plants out in the new rose bed. They were actually planted before we had finished uncovering the other roses; but, as the weather became warmer, they put out sturdy growth. That particular rose bed was full of bloom all summer; even the first frosts did not end production.

Mr. Pfeiffer, who also reports from Winnipeg, says that his method of winter protection (see the 1965 *Rose Annual*) has proved quite satisfactory. He says: "Winterkill was less than average, despite the prolonged cold spells during the winter. As to performance during the summer, I noticed that some of the plants imported from the U.S.A. — they were rather large and showed root dryness on arrival — did not fare as well as the roses from a local supplier who handles stock of Dutch origin. Early growth was good and during July there was a fine display of bloom; this was aided by moist, cool weather. However, the latter brought disease in its wake and, for this reason, the second crop of bloom was not up to expectations. On September 21st a general frost put an end to the flowers."

Mr. Sparling, of Portage la Prairie, says that last winter was one of the most severe in many years. A number of roses were frozen to soil level, but losses were very light. He uses the Vane method of winter protection. Spring was backward, with snow and heavy frosts as late as the end of May. It is interesting to note that frost was recorded every month of the year at a point just two miles south of Portage. Mr. Sparling reports that growth was slow, and his first rose bloomed on June 24th. After that, development improved somewhat, and bloom production was very good for about two months. The flowers were excellent and they were long-lasting; this was probably due to the low night temperatures which persisted throughout

the summer. Disease was no problem this year, and the regular use of captan and malathion took care of aphids and thrips.

Rose culture is not the only branch of horticulture in which Mr. Sparling excels. He is well known for his interest in fruit growing, and at this year's Provincial Fruit Show he won the Grand Aggregate Trophy donated by Eaton's.

Mr. Vane, of Treesbank, feels that the 1964 Fall weather had much to do with the high percentage of winterkill in his area. A dry August was followed by a wet September. Then there were early frosts, but the plants stayed green and did not ripen properly; therefore, they could not survive the severe winter. Mr. Vane lost about 20 plants, something that has never happened to him before. His roses performed well this summer, however. 'Karl Herbst' was again one of his best roses; 'Mr. Lincoln' was good, but 'Camelot' failed to bloom. Still an enthusiastic rosarian at 92, he got all his plants covered before the snow came, although they were rather green. He records nine inches of snow by mid-November.

Mr. Grindle, north of the 54th parallel at Flin Flon, says that last winter was very severe up there. However, there was an excellent snow cover, but there were still some losses. In his own garden 'Saratoga' and 'Granada' did not survive. From his observations he feels that there were few losses among the roses on *R.canina* understock. In the Flin Flon area both spring and summer seasons were much cooler than usual, the roses not blooming well until July. Rainfall was fairly heavy throughout the summer, and prompt treatment was needed to keep aphids from becoming a problem.

The local Horticultural Society held its third Annual Rose Show on July 31st, and exhibits were of good quality. Interest in rose culture is growing, and Mr. Grindle distributed some leaflets about 'Miss Canada'. The members of the F.F.H.S. are placing a group order for our All-Canadian Centennial Rose, and plans are being made for a small planting in one of the town's parks. Last June Mr. Grindle went to the C.R.S. Show in Toronto, driving over 4,000 miles there and back. He is still enjoying that Show in retrospect and has returned home with renewed interest in roses.

Dr. Mallow, of Kamsack — that's 310 miles northwest of Winnipeg — has sent us his usual interesting report on his district. The weather there seems to have been much the same as in the Winnipeg area; very discouraging, he says. After his success with dry soil protec-

tion for his first winter with roses he decided, in 1964-65, to be different! He used dry peat moss under the box covers on all but three plants; the latter had Zonolite insulation fill, and they were found to be completely frozen in Spring. The plants under peat moss were green when uncovered, but the bases of the stems showed blackened patches of frozen bark. These roses recovered, however, and produced buds at a lower level. He has come to the conclusion that, no matter what insulating material is used, the first application should be dry soil to a depth of 4"-6". Dr. Mallow has success with liquid Ortho Rose Food for his first fertilizer, using Vigoro Rose Food and 11-48-0 together later. The final feeding at the end of July is Ross Rose Food; he uses a Ross Root Feeder to a depth of twelve inches.

We held our usual shows this year. At the Red River Exhibition in June our first show of the week was disappointing — our spring weather again! We were very pleased with the exhibits at the second and third shows staged during the rest of the week. Our 10th International Show in August was a great success; we had a wonderful display of roses. Our member from Flin Flon, Mr. Grindle, won the award for the Best Rose in Show; his entries had to come in by plane but his H.T., 'The Doctor' proved to be the winner out of about 200 specimens. Our seventh Annual Outdoor Rose Show drew a large number of exhibits, and there was a large attendance. This year we gave a talk on judging roses, as many of our members are interested in learning more about this. Several of us will be attending a Judging School which has been arranged for December by our Provincial Department of Agriculture. This covers horticulture generally, but we plan a "refresher" for our rosarians when our roses bloom in the spring.

That's one of the many attractions of rose culture — there's always something interesting ahead of us. When winter comes we look backward, reviewing and hoping to remedy our past mistakes; but we do not look backward for long. We soon find ourselves looking forward to a new spring and a new beginning.

Our sincere thanks go to Messrs. Grindle, Pfeiffer, Sparling, Vane and Dr. Mallow for their assistance in preparing this material; their contributions help to make this a valid and representative report. We send our good wishes for 1966 to all our fellow-rosarians across Canada. May we all have a really wonderful year with our roses.

LAKEHEAD AREA — *H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur*

THE year 1965 was not a good year for roses in this area. On checking my notes for this past spring I come up with some startling facts:

April 15 — Roses in from Harkness;

April 21—Harkness Roses buried close to house (only place a shovel could penetrate);

May 1 — All earth cleared from winter earth mounds;

May 2 — Harkness Roses planted.

I do not think this needs more elaboration to show the type of spring it proved to be. Fortunately, the orders from other nurseries did not arrive until later in May.

On the whole, the winter kill was reasonably low, less than two per cent. The bushes seemed to start well after pruning, but then the rains set in and continued all summer. The beds had to be watered only once. The freeze-up came so early it was advisable to put the roses to bed Thanksgiving week-end. All in all it was a short season.

However, every cloud has a silver lining. The wet, short season brought out two facts. First, it showed which roses can bloom well in the rain; second, the colours of the blooms were more intense and beautiful than usual. 'Michelle Meilland' was no pale beauty — she was almost unrecognizable with her depth of colour. 'Tanya' seemed to glow even in the dark. 'Emily' was four shades deeper in colour. 'Little Darling', 'Chinatown', 'Ama', 'Orangeade' and 'Dearest' were excellent. 'Saratoga' and 'Iceberg' failed miserably and 'Vogue' wasn't much better. 'Prima Ballerina' and 'Legendary' disappointed me with their temperamental sulking in the wet.

The Port Arthur Rose Show held at the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel, took place in mid-July. It attracted the usual number of hometown and tourist visitors. However, the weather cut down the number of entries. The novice class entries fell off drastically. Many of the veteran exhibitors had no roses in bloom to enter. Though the exhibits were low in quantity by fifteen per cent, the quality was up. The Rose of the Show was 'Chrysler Imperial' and it was a beauty. It was very flattering to hear the exclamations of delight of the out-of-town visitors.

Some of the newer roses which impressed this past season were: 'Sabine', 'Isabel de Ortiz', 'Papa Meilland' and, most of all 'Fragrant Cloud'. For the first time, the rose diseases were almost negligible.

Blackspot took the year off and rust raised its ugly head only slightly and then went back to sleep. Most insect pests must have been on sabbatical leave — they did not drop in to visit.

Now the beauties are sound asleep. Buried under their earth mounds, covered by straw and plus two feet of snow, they are hibernating. I hope and trust they are dreaming of fulfilling their ambitions and ours: to achieve the ultimate in the grandeur of which they are capable. They will, if conditions are even approximately right. Next spring, their covers will be removed, final pruning made, fertilized and, most important of all, told you love them. They are living creatures and will respond to affection.

I believe that rosarians are the most optimistic race in the world. This year is poor; but next season will be the big one, is the dominant thought. It just could happen, too. "Hope springs eternal."

WINDSOR — *George H. Magee*

THE past season has been another excellent year for the rose growers in this district. To begin with our bushes were cut down to the ground by a winter which although not severe temperature wise still did much damage. Nearly all growers had some losses among the hybrid teas but floribundas and shrub roses had quite a lot of good wood left which made for a splendid blooming in June. Like most of the east we had a cool late spring. The June bloom although late was really fine with very large blooms. The varieties that don't open well in cool weather were the only disappointments. We had a prolonged dry spell that made watering essential for the late spring and early summer. Summer bloom was fine and bushes were unusually tall in September. While mildew was prevalent I saw many gardens that had no trace of blackspot and only minor evidence of mildew. We have had a mild even temperatured fall and at time of writing, December 19th, have yet had no real winter.

The first show in this district was held on June 5th and the rose classes were sparsely filled. I had miniatures in full bloom at that date but only a few hybrid tea blooms. The main Windsor show was held on Saturday and Sunday, June 12th and 13th. The rose entries were of good quality but not too numerous and the arrangements made nearly as much of a display as the roses. Sincera was the best in show with other good blooms seen of 'Lady Zia', 'Royal Highness', Ann

Letts', 'Piccadilly', 'Kordes Perfecta' and in other classes floribunda 'Dominador' and climber 'Dortmund'. The Detroit show was held on the same week end and had a very large number of entries and overall high quality. The Queen of the Show was 'Royal Highness' with 'Tiffany' runner up. Other winners in their sections were 'Permanent Wave', 'Berlin' (two trophies), 'Memoriam', and Blossomtime'.

I came to the Canadian National Rose Show in Toronto on June 26th and had an enjoyable time. I was impressed by the large number of visitors and their enthusiasm. Not only were there many fine exhibits but the arrangement section was well filled and many arrangements were of high artistic quality. I was fairly well restricted to floribunda entries since my hybrid teas were over their first bloom.

A few years ago the Greater Windsor Foundation promoted Windsor as the Rose City of Canada. Since then to avoid duplicating other cities' promotion the slogan has been changed to "Windsor, City of Roses". A sincere effort has been made by the rose committee of the Foundation, of which I am a member, to make this slogan realistic. A number of fine industrial plantings have been made of which Beauty Counsellor of Canada with its large bed of 'Kordes Perfecta Supérieur' is outstanding for overall effect. A large donation was made by the Foundation to the Parks Department to establish a test garden for new roses and work on this has already begun. This year a home owner's contest was promoted with the restriction that the prizes were to be awarded on the basis of the display being visible from the street. A rose tour of the city for tourists will be organized this spring with maps available.

Despite our dry early summer many growers reported extra tall growth and some felt the number of their September exhibition blooms were fewer than expected. At Windsor shows 'Ballet' was an outstanding winner but 'Isabel de Ortiz' took everyone's eye. The Detroit show was held late in the month (September 25th) at the huge Livonia Mall shopping center and was viewed by thousands. A medium size 'Paris Match' was Queen of the show and my medium size 'Karl Herbst' was King. Here again 'Isabel de Ortiz' was very outstanding. Other entries that were winners were 'Pink Grootendorst', 'White Christmas', 'Fashion' and 'New Penny' in their respective sections.

It was interesting to note that 1964 was a poor year for rose sales in the district but 1965 was a very fine year. A prominent Detroit

nurseryman had thousands of rose bushes left unsold a year ago but at the end of last summer had nothing left.

Don't forget that on June 14th and 15th in the spring of 1967 the National Convention of the American Rose Society will be held in Detroit, with the show in the auditorium of the J. L. Hudson Company, one of America's finest department stores. We certainly hope that many Ontario rosarians will come down, and I invite you to visit me and other rose growers in Windsor.

LONDON — *R. G. Whitlock*

This has been a year marked by great extremes and contrasts. To cite a few of these, I refer to my Garden Book. On January 10, 1965, it revealed temperatures in the mid 30's, no snow, green grass with sun shining brightly. Four days later, the temperature was 15° below zero resulting in many large splits in the stems of my roses.

All roses were unhilled, pruned, fertilized and sprayed by April 26, 1964. This work was not completed until May 16 in 1965.

During the months of June and July, a severe drought was experienced with temperatures five to ten degrees below normal. This drought was ended abruptly by continual rains and below normal temperatures during the months of August and September.

Seven or eight degrees of frost hit our area on September 18, 1965, killing everything in sight. No further bloom after this date. In 1963, we picked our last bloom on December 1st.

As a result, the show of bloom was only fair during latter part of June and early July. The quality of bloom in July and August was poor, with the late fall show ruined by frost.

Probably, the best staged exhibition the London Rose Society has had yet was held at the Wellington Square Mall where 333 entries were placed by 25 entrants. The Best Red and Queen of the Show was captured by a specimen 'Crimson Glory', which was cut just before getting into my car to go to the show. 'Dickson's Perfection' not normally thought of as a show rose was at its prime taking the Flitton Trophy for best Orange. The White Rose Trophy was taken by Stan Jenkins and Norm Emery walked off with the City of London Sweepstake award.

Several of our members were able to participate in the C.R.S. Annual Show in Toronto and did very well.

A change in programming at the Western Fair caught a few exhibitors off balance and not as many entries were placed.

Rosarians are a stubborn lot and a little adverse weather will not dampen their enthusiasm. So in this district, at least, we are looking to 1966 as a "vintage year".

PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

THE Annual Rose Show of the Peterborough Horticultural Society could not be held until the first week in July this year, so severely did this district suffer from the unusual winter conditions and the delayed spring. The smaller number of entries testified to the winter losses. Considering these drawbacks the Show was a creditable one indeed.

The Canadian Rose Society Medal for the Best Bloom in the Show was won again this year by Mr. W. G. Brinning of Cobourg for a splendid bloom of 'Isabel de Ortiz'. Mr. Brinning also won the W. J. Hancock Trophy, a silver rose bowl, for the most points in the show.

Mr. John G. Smith of Peterborough who has enjoyed local fame as a grower of magnificent lilies won the H. L. Beal Challenge Cup for a display of six specimen roses in a basket. The trophy for the Best White Rose was won by Mrs. George Kennedy of Cobourg for a specimen of 'Message', and the Best Red Rose 'Lady Zia' was shown by Mr. Brinning. The Novice Award which is given to a winner who has never previously received a major prize was won by Mrs. O. Fairbairn for a specimen of 'Peace'.

One result of our strange season was that beautiful roses were a feature of the Omemee Flower Show in August. The major rose prizes went to Mr. Huber Burke who has so often shown champion blooms at the Peterborough shows.

One of Peterborough's most ardent rose growers, Mr. W. J. Hancock, who with Mrs. Hancock recently celebrated a diamond wedding jubilee, has had many of his best loved roses moved from his own garden to enlarge the rose garden which he established several years ago at the nurses' residence of the Peterborough Civic Hospital.

The search for a particular variety can bring unexpected pleasures. The writer has been looking for a source of an old (1881) rose admired recently in France at La Roseraie de l'Hay just outside Paris. The rose is 'Cécile Brunner' a polyantha of elegant form, subtle rose-

pink colouring, and deep lasting fragrance. The search has brought letters from France and British Columbia, and catalogues of exceptional interest from California, Illinois, and Angers, France; not to mention an invitation to join la Société Nationale de l'Horticulture de la France. Is there any better escape from our winter climate than this?

OTTAWA — *Neil S. McKechnie*

IN Ottawa, the year 1966 has started almost the same as 1965, very little snow and on the mild side. This was one of the main causes of winter damage to roses in this area. The ground froze far deeper than is customary. Up until the middle of January no snow stayed on the ground, then suddenly, the temperature nose-dived to —10 to —15 degrees F. Winter settled in, and snow cover started to build up. February had two sleet storms to encase everything in ice and add to the moisture above the deeply frozen ground.

Record high temperatures in the first week of March loosened the grip of winter considerably and most of the snow cover disappeared. Because the ground was still frozen, most of the moisture lay on the surface, only to become ice when normal weather returned. Low spots in people's gardens again became flooded in the second week of April when spring came to stay.

Winter protection was removed in the last week of April. My pruning was completed on April 25th at which time a dormant lime-sulphur spray was used to clean up any over-wintering eggs, etc. Several weeks later all rose bushes were painted with Cygon 2E, full strength, by banding the stems with the systemic.

As a result of the unusual winter, about 25 per cent of my roses were lost. Most of these were in an area of the garden that is flooded for a time every spring, though the period was longer than usual last year. The Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, reports that the loss there was of about the same magnitude. Mr. W. M. Cavaye, of the Farm, thinks the loss was due to the high moisture content of the canes and the resulting ruptures caused by alternate freezing and thawing. This would suggest that polystyrene foam rose cones might be of great value in preventing winterkill in this area. The Dominion Experimental Farm is trying some this winter. If results are good, it will be great news for the rose grower. Unfortunately, the cost of the

cones is such that they will only be economical if the cones can be stored in the summer and used for several winters.

Judging by the numbers of roses on sale in May at nurseries, department stores, supermarkets, and five and dime stores, hundreds of Ottawa area residents must plant roses. The majority will be very disappointed to have their bushes killed when winter comes for most roses will not survive here without winter protection. An exception to this appears to be the Brownell sub-zero hybrid tea type. I have three yellow ones, 'Yellow Curls', which have withstood several Ottawa winters without any protection. They are also prolific bloomers. Undoubtedly one should grow more of this type in Ottawa combined with floribundas and hardy shrub roses such as 'Agnes' and 'Harrison's Yellow'.

Very little rain fell in May, June, and July. Farmers suffered quite severely. July and August were far cooler than normal while August had an above average rainfall! So all in all, we had rather an unusual year. The value of *Cygon 2E* became evident in the earlier summer months when the usual blitz by aphids failed to occur. Three applications during the season were all that were required. With me, black-spot always starts on 'Frensham'. It did not disappoint me in '65. Spraying managed to keep it from spreading too much.

Bloom may have been somewhat below average for the year but the old standbys continued to produce. 'Peace', 'Pink Peace', 'Tropicana', and 'Perfecta' nearly always perform well.

Visitors to the Ottawa area should always visit the rose beds at the Dominion Experimental Farm where a glorious display is always present from May to September or October. For the writer, a disappointing feature of life in Ottawa is that the autumn flowering of roses and chrysanthemums is frequently spoiled by one or two hard frosts any time after mid-September. But we rose lovers are a hardy lot. We do not discourage easily, fortunately.

Happy rose growing in sixty-six!

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *E. B. Jubien, W. G. Borland,*
H. C. Cross

BEFORE preparing this report on rose activities in this district for 1965 we have gone back and read our reports in *The Canadian Rose Annuals* for several years to see if we said something in one of them

that might be added to in light of later experience in rose growing. Perhaps also we might find some topic that would be of interest to our members in other parts of Canada. Well, readers, the answer is pretty much as one would expect and we came to the conclusion that the best thing to do is to tell you what happened to roses and growers in 1965 in Metropolitan Montreal.

It was a good year for roses except that our losses due to winter kill were terrible, whole beds killed in some instances and a staggering blow to many growers. It is extremely interesting to note that where the beds were covered up with a heavy mound of leaves losses were practically nil. As a result of this the demand for new bushes for spring planting was greater than the supply and a lot of inferior material was sold.

On the brighter side of things our roses were good in June and all during the summer when there was ample rain and cool weather. The number of rose shows continues to increase in this district and in general there were more entries in these shows than in previous years and the quality of bloom was much better. People are becoming more rose conscious in that they just don't want a yellow rose — they want 'Eclipse' or 'Golden Masterpiece' or some other favorite yellow rose that they have seen in one of the shows or in somebody's garden.

Like rose growers in other parts of Canada many of us here are importing our bushes from England and Northern Ireland. This makes it possible to have a much wider selection and to obtain varieties that are not commonly sold by local nurserymen. We are very much impressed by the great improvement that has been made in some of the new floribundas with their long stems carrying single blooms, they have many of the characteristics of the hybrid teas. They appear to grow well under Quebec conditions.

We have commented in previous years about the increasing number of rose arrangements entered in our rose shows in this area. This was particularly noteworthy again this year in the shows at St. Lambert, Greenfield Park, Baie d'Urfe, Montreal West, Pointe Claire, Town of Mount Royal and West End. Your directors were glad to act as judges at many of these shows and we noted a great interest in people we met at these affairs. Many of these groups had special nights during the winter and spring when talks were given on some aspect of rose growing.

In conclusion may we take this opportunity to remind our readers

that Expo 67 is not too far away and we expect a lot of visitors in Montreal at that time (rumour has it that a very extensive planting of roses is to be made on the grounds), more about this next year and in the meantime "Good Roses to you".

QUEBEC CITY — *Louis T. Beaulieu*

THE 1964 weather was exceptional in more ways than one and we will not cherish it in our memory. The winter was cold, as usual, but without the usual depth of snow; the spring was cool, even cold to the freezing point, and very dry; the summer went by without being seen and the fall, which began in the middle of July, was very cool and wet without respite until the snow came at the beginning of November.

This kind of weather is disagreeable to both humans and roses and their reaction is similar when conditions are not to their liking. The roses resented the unfavorable weather and acted accordingly. The extreme cold weather without the usual deep covering of snow caused a heavy loss through winterkill even with full soil winter protection.

We did, however, have a good period of about five weeks, mostly in June, when all the bushes succeeded in giving a real good display and reached its peak at the beginning of July. This was the only decent show of the season.

From the middle of July we experienced a very heavy and persistent attack of blackspot which did not end until the snow came. The bushes were badly injured by this infection and even 'Peace' which has never been bothered except in a very minor way did not escape. 'Queen Elizabeth' was the only variety which won the fight with complete success and you can always count on her to be on top against all odds. This is really a wonderful rose in this area.

Surely a season like this can not repeat and we are looking forward to next season with high expectations for a beautiful everblooming display of roses. One thing is sure — we will not run short of snow. We already have seventy inches at Christmas time.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

THIS past winter was a very bad one for winterkill in my garden but this time the chief culprit was a chemical company. This company



'ARTHUR BELL' (floribunda)
'Cläre Grammerstorf' × 'Piccadilly'

Raised by S. McGredy IV, N. Ireland

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1964
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'MANX QUEEN' (floribunda)
'Shepherd's Delight' × 'Circus'

Raised by Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd, N. Ireland

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1963

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unloaded soda ash (Na_2CO_3) from a ship at the wharf in Dalhousie and in the process of trucking it to their storage area, they covered everything up to 100 feet from the highway with this chemical dust. This combined with dew or other moisture formed a moderately strong alkali and this burned the foliage on my roses. They recovered somewhat but went into the winter in a weakened condition. I lost forty-six hybrid teas due to this and these included both my test beds consisting of eight hybrid teas in each as described the past two years. In addition to these forty-six, I also lost six standards. This is my first tree rose loss due to winterkill that I have experienced in thirteen winters. I can not help but feel that I am subsidizing one of the richest chemical companies in the world when they are allowed to handle their product so carelessly. Needless to say, I have been quite vocal in trying to get this situation corrected but to date have not any assurance that it will not happen again. I am very sorry that I am not able to give a final report on my experiment with the completely frozen bed.

That part of the garden far enough away to escape the ravages of the soda ash did very well, although out of a bed of twelve of the newer roses, I lost two out of three 'Tropicana', three 'Granada', three 'Chicago Peace'. But three 'Royal Highness' came through fine.

The tree roses were still a source of great satisfaction; nine more were planted so that even though I lost six, I now have thirty nine. With this number and a little careful pruning, there were always a few of these in full bloom from late June or early July until recently when the last one was buried in its trench.

In the newer hybrid teas, 'Mister Lincoln' was the best but in the older varieties, 'Peace' was still the champ on all counts.

'Camelot' was a good addition to the grandifloras, but nothing in this class came even close to displacing 'Queen Elizabeth' as my favorite all-round rose. Floribundas still appear to be the hardiest and even survived the severe foliage loss from the soda ash. I tried four of these (two 'Vogue' and two 'Fashion') in large plastic pots as patio plants. These were a big hit and could easily be moved from place to place.

All in all, in spite of the terrific winter loss described above, when the remaining roses came out in all their splendor, the sight made the extra effort required to grow roses in our climate well worth-while.

NORTHEASTERN NOVA SCOTIA — *Ronald P. Spencer,*
Mulgrave

As patrons of the 'queen of flowers' we in northeastern Nova Scotia share with rose lovers the world over a common problem in the search for perfection insofar as the propagation and care of roses is concerned.

Over the past ten years I have only experienced one perfect rose season and that winter saw the destruction of more rose bushes in eastern Canada than in many a year. At the time I only had forty bushes planted and these were winterized in boxes eighteen inches high by about ten feet long, filled with sawdust and covered over tight with several layers of plastic. When the spring arrived and rose growers in the area were bemoaning the loss of hundreds of choice specimens I felt very fortunate in being able to uncover bushes that were alive and in active growth right to the very tips.

That summer, which was the year 1958, I had roses in bloom from early June until the first of November, hundreds of blooms per plant and growth that could only be called "out of this world". This was a good summer for all who had been able to bring a few bushes through the previous winter's wrath.

As mentioned in my report in last year's *Annual* I was looking forward to what 1965 would have in store and I am now able to report that I have had quite a few surprises, and also several disappointments, to temper my enthusiasm.

Last November (1964) when I was ready to tuck in my roses for the winter I considered myself fortunate to have at hand a very large quantity of evergreen boughs from a land clearing project next to my residence. I had not used this type of winter protection for several years as I have been hilling up with soil and using collars constructed of asphalt roofing. However, since the boughs were readily available, I took advantage of them.

Our weather was very mild up to the middle of January and then we had, as during the previous winter, very heavy and regular falls of snow. By April 12th there remained up to seven feet of snow on my rose beds and the temperature was hovering around 30 degrees. At the other end of the province, the southern end, the ground had been bare for a month and very dry with a temperature range of from 40 - 50 degrees.

Since the snow was showing little sign of melting by April 20th

I decided to remove it to a depth of three feet in order to see at least the top of the plants. I was very pleased to see how green and healthy they appeared to be, but the next afternoon as the snow began to melt under a warming sun, I received a very nasty shock as I noticed that lower down on many of the canes the bark was stripped off. I then uncovered all the plants and found over fifty had been damaged to the hilling line by mice and weasels. As I cleaned away the evergreen boughs these rodents were scurrying away as fast as they could for more secure cover. Needless to say I won't try evergreen boughs in this location again as I not only lost considerable plant growth in having to cut back otherwise healthy wood to the soil line but also considerable growing time.

About this time I received a parcel of roses from Harkness of England and proceeded to plant these in a new bed that had been prepared for them the previous fall. These were not the newest varieties but were selected from the most fragrant hybrid teas in garden use up until about 1951. Our objective was to have a bed of highly fragrant varieties with excellent cutting qualities.

As the summer passed I was very pleased with this new bed as indeed I was with all my roses. In spite of the cane damage the wonderful growing weather produced the best growth and bloom production since 1958. 'Wendy Cussons' grew to four feet while 'Super Star' reached at least five feet and all the other hybrid teas, floribundas and shrub roses all exceeded the average height of the past few years.

My joy was short-lived for on the night of September 30th, with the plants loaded down with bud and blooms, the bottom fell out of the thermometer and the temperature dropped to 21 degrees. The roses were finished for the season about three weeks earlier than usual for our district.

Before I finish this report I would like to comment on some of the roses I am growing and their performance in this climate. In my new "scented" garden are three of the most beautiful, delicate and sweet-scented hybrid teas I have so far obtained. They are 'Lal', a salmon-pink about three feet high, always in bloom, and first grown in 1933; 'Shot Silk', a cherry cerise shade, quick growing, and introduced in 1924; also 'Sterling Silver', which is now quite familiar to most rose growers and a most beautiful variety which when planted in a semi-

shaded location remains a true silver lavender and it grows well over three feet high.

One rose that I planted last spring and which has not lived up to expectations in this area is the new 'Innisfree' with varying shades of unsatisfactory coloring. The blooms were mostly single and very small and the bush did not grow much over fifteen inches all season. On the other hand a new floribunda with which I was well pleased was 'China Town'. It was a constant producer of large, full, sweet scented blooms vaguely resembling a small 'Peace'. The plant growth was terrific.

At the time of writing this District Report, December 28th, we have already had a month of snow and the weather is generally colder than last year and has the appearance of becoming a cold open winter with little snow cover.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY — *Mrs. O. H. Antoft, Kentville*

WITH the winter true to normal for Nova Scotia, with several warm spells between cold and stormy weather, our roses came through with very little damage. This we primarily attribute to our extensive shelter belts which are growing taller and wider with the years, and which we also add to each year to improve on the windbreak. Also we still stick to hilling up with soil just before freeze-up and a good covering of spruce boughs when the frost has settled in the ground. Our experiments with other devices have always been disappointing.

Spring came late and cold weather stayed with us over most of the summer. This coupled with drought was not very favorable for the roses. We often wonder why nature cannot be more co-operative with human effort; some years she is just plain ornery — this year we had less rain here in the Valley than ever before. The official records report the driest summer in over 100 years. From the middle of April until this late date the rainfall has been negligible.

During the whole season the daily feature was either the long rows of irrigation sprinklers whirling their jets of water over the gardens, or the boys shifting the pipes around to the next location to be watered. One thing we were blessed with was the steady supply of water in the deep brook running through our property.

This severe drought caused a lot of hardship not only to home

owners, but more so to farmers: many wells were completely dry as water levels were the lowest in the past century.

But nevertheless we were thankful for the many roses which were produced in spite of these obstacles. Our windbreaks also preserve the moisture in the ground and keep our frequent and strong winds from doing too much damage to both foliage and bloom. Naturally I am frequently asked for advice on how to grow roses successfully; when I inquire into location, exposure, etc., I find nine times out of ten that failure is due to the lack of shelter. This I cannot stress too much as we find it is the main key to keeping the health of roses and most other garden plants.

The new varieties we consider the best and most popular of the hybrid teas include: 'Uncle Walter', 'Memoriam', 'Bronze Masterpiece' (a very unusual colour), 'Tropicana', 'Piccadilly', for the rose lover who likes lavender colours 'Intermezzo' had extremely large and abundant blooms. In the grandifloras, 'John S. Armstrong' is still in high esteem and the lovely 'Sweet Harmony' with its masses of bloom was really a sensation. In the floribundas, 'Elizabeth of Glamis' and 'Telstar' were much admired.

Of the old varieties which still hold their popularity, 'Peace' is still on top, and other high ranking choices are 'Ena Harkness', 'Josephine Bruce', 'Pink Peace', 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Gail Borden', 'Beaute', 'Marcelle Gret', 'Rose Gaujard', and of course 'Queen Elizabeth'. In floribundas 'Alain', 'Orange Triumph', 'Fashion', 'Circus' and the lovely small flowered 'The Fairy' captured the admiration of many visitors.

Of the climbers the new 'Casino' was quite a sensation with its really ever-blooming large hybrid tea roses. There are so many other true ever bloomers: 'Don Juan', 'Solo', 'Spectacular' and 'Coral Dawn' to mention the most popular. 'Blaze' still is the one that holds the most admirers although it is not a true ever bloomer.

We are looking forward to next summer and the appearance of still more new varieties, which we hope will live up to their exciting descriptions.

NOVA SCOTIA SOUTH SHORE — *G. H. Christie,*
Barrington Passage

THE south shore of Nova Scotia stretching from Yarmouth to Halifax

boasts only a few rose gardens but these are good to exceptional. The exceptional being the circular garden of the Raymond's at Hebron. Here five hundred well cared for bushes are set in circles with crushed stone paths between and a fountain in the center. On the south shore the greatest enemy of the rose is the great banks of fog which sweep in from the Atlantic and often hang over our coastal communities for days on end, requiring a truly diligent effort to prevent destruction by blackspot.

This year, however, was an exception. Not only was there less fog than usual but as in the rest of the province it was the driest year in the ninety-eight year history of the Nova Scotia weather bureau. This gave us an excellent first bloom but less bush growth than usual and a smaller second bloom. Early cold spells also hit the fall bloom. If nothing else 1965 proved to us beyond doubt that at least many of the newer varieties are far superior to their predecessors. 'Mr. Lincoln' was great, 'Tropicana' beautiful and long lasting, and 'Canadiana' was both prolific in bloom and beautiful.

On summation it was a great summer here but a less than average fall. Let us hope that next year will be the perfect rose year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

EXCELLENT winter conditions enabled rose growers in this district to get off to a fine start. There was little or no winterkill beyond that which normally occurs among the sickly and poorly developed bushes in any garden. The long, cold and damp springs which we have in this region usually do more damage than our winter weather, but this, we have learned by experience, to offset by leaving the roses untouched until late on in May, and thereafter providing some sort of a temporary screen against the strong winds which are so hard on the newly developing canes and foliage. We have found that restraint applied to one's natural enthusiasm to get to work with the roses at the earliest possible moment, will pay big dividends, but this is a lesson that has to be learned by bitter experience.

The season was a good one, all through the spring, summer and autumn, and there were many excellent displays of bloom. July was very dry, but where a regular program of watering was followed, this presented no problem. Insects and diseases were not a major problem this year.

The Rose Show, sponsored as usual by the Parkdale Womens' Institute, was probably the best we've ever had. Of particular significance was the great increase in the number of exhibitors and in the quality of the blooms. Prizes were shared by many more exhibitors, and no longer is it possible, as it was in our first few shows, for a few larger growers to monopolize the winnings, and this of course, adds greatly to the interest, and the value of a show of this nature. As has happened several times in recent shows, the big award of Best Rose of the Show was won by a new exhibitor, Mrs. Reg Gay, with her specimen of 'White Knight'. Not to the newcomers alone, however, did all the glory go. Dr. F. W. Tidmarsh, Mr. Gordon Hughes, and Mrs. Gordon MacMillan — three veterans of many shows who have been the kindly mentors of the rest of us, all had outstanding and successful exhibits.

Many of the newly introduced roses were grown here again this year, some give promise of joining the select few that will earn an enduring place, but some seem destined to find their niche in the category of being just another rose. Conversely, a few that reached the market place with little or no advance publicity, give promise of being outstanding. In my own garden, I found 'Mr. Lincoln' to be a good average rose, 'Camelot' was excellent, 'Eiffel Tower', after a slow beginning, performed exceptionally well. 'Chicago Peace', 'Traviata' and 'Royal Highness' were adequate but not exceptional. 'Iceberg' was good, but unfortunately 'Europeana', 'Woburn Abbey' and 'Ulster Queen' did not do well and on these, judgment must be reserved. On the other hand, 'Arpeggio', 'Paddy Pink', 'Erna Grootendorst' and 'Peach Glow', all gave outstanding performances in their first year. The backbone of any rose garden is made up of those roses that perform steadily and satisfactorily year after year. There are many good faithful floribundas that do this. Every rose grower has to find out for himself what hybrid teas will do the job for him. In my garden, besides the old stand-bys of 'Peace', 'Crimson Glory', 'Ena Harkness' and 'Chrysler Imperial', the following have been most successful: 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Tropicana', 'Peaceful', 'Americana', 'Hawaii', 'Champagne', and 'Pink Champagne', 'Anne Letts', 'Bayadère', 'Grand Gala', 'Diamond Jubilee', 'Christian Dior' and 'Sea Mist'. All the grandifloras have been good, but of all of them, 'Starfire', 'Pink Parfait', and 'Garden Party' have been the best through the years.

Autumn performance this year was good, as it usually is in this area. The onset of cold weather was gradual, and the roses were well hardened off before freezeup, and a light snow fall which remained, put them into winter quarters in excellent condition. This we hope, promises good things for 1966.

NEWFOUNDLAND — *Mrs. J. Steinberg, Corner Brook*

LAST winter, with a heavy cover of snow, was a very good one for the roses. But the spring was very hard. We had a long, cold spring. The snow disappeared in the garden about mid-April, and during the last week of April we had night temperatures down to 20° - 15° F., that cut many rose canes to the ground. What the winter saved, the spring gravled. I started to remove the soil hilling in the first week of May and finished on the 15th of May. In May we had temperatures hovering around 30° - 40° F. in the night and 40° - 55° F. during the daytime, and much the same up to the middle of June. Very little of growing was to be seen during this time. From mid-June the temperatures went up to the normal of 40° - 60° F. in the night and 60° - 75° F. in the day, with lots of sunshine. That was just what the roses were waiting for. In a month's time many of them showed color. The summer was just beautiful, the kind we have not had for years. Lots of sunshine, warm and dry, and with an occasional watering the roses were doing just fine. Many rose growers were enjoying the best blooms in many years. Our common trouble is blackspot, due to too much rain during the summer. But this summer was just right, there was very little blackspot to be found.

The roses were in good shape, full of second crop buds when on September 1st we had a night frost which nipped many rose buds. Some buds recovered, but many more did not. So we got some scattered good blooms from the second crop, but most of them were retarded. The glory was gone. But all those retarded rose blooms, which I cut in September and October, I enjoyed just as much as the best exhibition blooms in summer, because there are not many other flowers around at this time of the year. To my surprise the rose in Newfoundland can compete with any other flower in the garden as far as hardiness is concerned, if you hill them up properly in the fall. And with an additional covering of evergreen boughs one seldom will

lose a rose bush. When all my garden flowers are frozen I still have some color in my garden and those are my beloved floribunda roses.

This year I tried for the first time the systemic insecticide "Cygon". I sprayed in mid-June first, and then in August I gave a second spray. I was very pleased with the results. I did not have any insect damage. It saved me a lot of time. I had only two sprays of fungicide in the fall (more during the summer). I had only a very few rose bushes with a little black spot late in September. I hilled up my roses the first week of November giving them an ample supply of bone meal. In addition to hilling up most of the bushes I covered with evergreen boughs, but some I left just with soil hilling for experimental purposes. With the snow coming and going the temperature went down to 0° F. in mid-December with only a few inches of snow covering the ground. I wonder how the roses will stand it.

The Rose Analysis

Compiled and edited by
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IN the vast rose growing area of Canada, and including some of the northern American States, roses encounter all types of weather, soil, and general growing conditions. While some sections will be experiencing drought and higher than usual temperatures other areas will be suffering from excessive rainfall and cool weather. As we have mentioned in previous *Analysis*, while some varieties do better in certain areas under favourable conditions, those showing high ratings in the following tables have earned this popularity through outstanding performance under all conditions of soil and climate.

By way of emphasis we would like to repeat that we must keep in mind when studying the tables that most of the contributors are exhibitors who favour varieties possessing exhibition qualities. This results in many fine colorful garden varieties being excluded from these tables which are of limited length and by no means include all the top quality roses.

The main changes in the tables are under *Newer Roses* which are restricted to varieties introduced in 1961 or later and of those hybrid teas that made a good showing last year, and are no longer eligible for this table owing to their year of introduction, 'Super Star' (Tropicana), 'Duet', 'Fritz Thiedemann', 'Wendy Cussons' and 'Memoriam' have been elected to at least one of the other tables. It must be noted that of those varieties still eligible under *Newer Roses* H.T. 'King's Ransom', 'Royal Highness', 'Mischief' 'Isabel de Ortiz' and 'Granada' have maintained a lot of support. Amongst the newcomers to the table this year we find 'Mister Lincoln', 'Fragrant Cloud', and 'Summer Sunshine' gaining a lot of friends.

In connection with *Newer Roses*, *Floribundas* it will be noted that

'Dearest' has graduated to the senior table *Floribunda Roses* and of those remaining in the newer category, 'Saratoga', 'Paddy Mc Gredy', 'Daily Sketch', 'Woburn Abbey' and 'Evelyn Fison' continue to hold their popularity. Of the newcomers to *Newer Roses*, *Floribundas* 'Elizabeth of Glamis' has shown remarkable support on both the east and west tables while 'Sea Pearl' did well on the eastern table.

In reviewing *Newer Roses*, *Grandifloras* we find the very popular 'Pink Parfait' has graduated to the senior table *Grandiflora Roses* and has shown outstanding acceptance for a comparatively new rose. Of those varieties remaining on the new rose table, 'John S. Armstrong', 'Mt. Shasta' 'Camelot' and 'Scarlet Queen Elizabeth' are still solidly the people's choice. We do not appear to have any newcomers to *Newer Roses*, *Grandifloras* this year.

The eastern table of *Exhibition Roses* again led by 'Peace' shows little change amongst the leaders. This very popular variety has led the table almost since its introduction in 1946 and its strong position has not been challenged which is a remarkable record. The continued popularity of 'Crimson Glory', the oldest rose by far making the table, must be noted. The western section of this table however presents an entirely different group of favourites as it is topped by 'Burnaby', one of our few good Canadian roses and always a western favourite, but closely pressed by 'Wendy Cussons' which has just graduated from the new rose tables. 'Peace' has had to take third position followed closely by 'Ena Harkness'. Another of the new roses showing strong support is 'Super Star' also known as 'Tropicana'.

Beginners' and General Garden Roses H.T. sometimes referred to as easy to grow roses, shows no change in the top ranking varieties from last year, in the eastern table. However this is not so with the western contributors who have exchanged 'Peace', 'Ena Harkness' and 'Pink Favourite' for 'Wendy Cussons', 'Crimson Glory' and 'Michelle Meiland' as top favourites; dropping 'Peace' to fifth position and below both of the new roses 'Wendy Cussons' and 'Super Star'.

Climbing and Rambling Roses tables do not carry a great deal of change from last year. In the eastern table it is 'Blaze', 'New Dawn' and 'Paul's Scarlet' as leaders and with some variation in position it has been these three for years. The western contributors still prefer 'Blaze' and 'Danse du Feu' in that order but have given the next position to 'Cl. Mrs. Sam Mc Gredy' over 'Paul's Lemon Pillar' their choice last year.

The *Floribunda Roses* tables which are always interesting still favour 'Fashion' and 'Frensham' as leaders of the eastern table. They have topped this table for years and it must be noted that 'Spartan' has moved up to replace 'Iceberg' which made such a fine gain last year. The western table shows a great burst of popularity for 'Little Darling' which now heads the table having dislodged 'Frensham' which held this position for years. 'Orangeade', 'Vogue', and 'Iceberg' continue to hold their popularity.

Grandiflora Roses, eastern table, has not had any change in the top favourites for years. 'Queen Elizabeth' the first of this group of roses is still considered the best and there seems little likelihood of her being dethroned although there are many fine roses in the group. For a newcomer 'Pink Parfait' has shown tremendous popularity. The contributors to the western table favour pretty much the same varieties but their regard for 'Pink Parfait' has placed it next in order to 'Queen Elizabeth' and 'Montezuma'.

Again both eastern and western tables of *Miniature Roses* have been combined in order to give us a more accurate appraisal, however it must be noted that the same four varieties that headed the table last year are leading again although with some variation in position. 'Rosina' (Josephine Wheatcroft) has increased her popularity considerably.

Each year we like to make a summary of all the reports sent in by our contributors to identify the most popular roses, considering all applicable tables, and this year the summary of the hybrid tea roses indicates that 'Peace', notwithstanding reverses in some of the tables is still the most popular all purpose rose by a very wide lead which seems to be increasing. This variety is followed by 'Kordes Perfecta', 'Crimson Glory', 'Wendy Cussons' and 'Ena Harkness' in that order. It will be observed that 'Ena Harkness' has had to concede her position of last year to the new 'Wendy Cussons'. Also in connection with the floribunda roses the summary reveals that 'Fashion' is the most popular followed by 'Frensham', 'Iceberg', and 'Vogue' and it is interesting to note that very few points separate the first from the last in this selection.

In conclusion, we would like to hear from any of our members who may have questions or who would like to make suggestions which are always welcome. We would like to extend our thanks to those who

have contributed to this *Analysis* as we know that it requires a considerable amount of time to properly complete the questionnaire. The value of this important section will depend on the response of our members and we do hope many more will assist by contributing particularly from those areas not presently covered.

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NEWER ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*King's Ransom	238	# 1961	Yellow
2.	*Isabel de Ortiz	223	1962	Deep rose-pink, silver reverse
3.	*Granada	210	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
4.	*Royal Highness	203	1962	Soft light pink
5.	*Mister Lincoln	177	1965	Deep crimson
6.	Chicago Peace	151	1962	Phlox pink, yellow base
7.	*Fragrant Cloud	138	1964	Geranium lake
8.	*Americana	119	# 1961	Rich red
9.	Summer Sunshine	107	1962	Deep yellow
10.	South Seas	106	# 1961	Coral pink
11.	*Mischief	102	# 1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
12.	Golden Giant (Goldrausch)	94	# 1961	Golden yellow
13.	Pascali	83	1963	White
14.	Papa Meilland	73	1963	Deep velvety crimson
15.	*Sabine	71	1963	Venetian pink, azalea pink
16.	*Vienna Charm	53	1963	Deep ochre
17.	*Eiffel Tower	51	1963	Medium pink
18.	*Avon	48	# 1961	Bright red
19.	Colour Wonder	42	1964	Salmon-opal, sulphur-yellow reverse
20.	Intermezzo	35	1962	Lavender

WEST

1.	*Royal Highness	312	1962	Soft light pink
2.	*Mischief	282	# 1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
3.	*King's Ransom	280	# 1961	Yellow
4.	*Isabel de Ortiz	260	1962	Deep rose pink, silver reverse
5.	Chicago Peace	215	1962	Phlox pink, yellow base
6.	*Avon	214	# 1961	Bright red
7.	*Honey Favourite	208	1962	Yellowish-pink blend
8.	*Champagne	180	# 1961	Buff-apricot, flushed pink
9.	Summer Sunshine	171	1962	Deep yellow
10.	*Granada	146	1963	Pink, carmine, yellow blend
11.	*Americana	143	# 1961	Rich red
12.	Golden Giant (Goldrausch)	133	# 1961	Golden Yellow
13.	*Helene Schoen	132	1962	Med. red
14.	Pascali	107	1963	White
15.	*Mister Lincoln	87	1965	Deep crimson
16.	Santa Teresa d'Avila	78	# 1961	Pink and yellow bi-colour
17.	*Milord	65	1962	Dark red
18.	*Swarthmore	43	1963	Deep rose-pink blend
19.	*High Esteem	39	# 1961	Pink blend
20.	*Fragrant Cloud	32	1964	Geranium lake

*Noticeably fragrant

Last year on Newer Roses' List

NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Saratoga	141	1963	White
2.	*Daily Sketch	94	# 1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
3.	*Woburn Abbey	93	1962	Tangerine
4.	*Paddy McGredy	90	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
5.	*Elysium	79	# 1961	Yellowish salmon
6.	Evelyn Fison	73	1962	Scarlet
7.	Golden Slippers	69	# 1961	Yellow-vermilion blend
8.	Europeana	60	1963	Deep blood-red
9.	*Chinatown	57	1963	Deep yellow
10.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	50	1964	Deep salmon
11.	Diamant (Diamond)	42	1962	Orange-red
12.	Sea Pearl	39	1964	Pearly pink, suffused peach and cream
13.	Arpeggio	32	# 1961	Light red, deep pink
14.	*Blue Diamond	31	1964	Lavender
15.	Marlena	30	1964	Crimson
16.	Vera Dalton	27	# 1961	Medium rose-red
17.	Lilac Charm	26	# 1961	Mauve-purple
18.	*Telstar	19	1963	Orange to orange-buff
19.	Ascot	17	1962	Salmon-coral
20.	*Sweet Harmony	16	# 1961	Yellow, edged carmine-crimson

WEST

1.	*Paddy McGredy	277	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
2.	Evelyn Fison	230	1962	Scarlet
3.	*Elizabeth of Glamis	228	1964	Deep salmon
4.	Orange Sensation	204	# 1961	Light vermilion, orange base
5.	*Daily Sketch	196	# 1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
6.	Europeana	192	1963	Deep blood-red
7.	*Woburn Abbey	182	1962	Tangerine
8.	Ginger	176	1962	Orange-red
9.	Golden Slippers	160	# 1961	Yellow, vermilion blend
10.	Vera Dalton	156	# 1961	Med. rose-red
11.	Saratoga	11	1963	White
12.	The Farmer's Wife	128	1962	Light pink
13.	Bambi	113	1962	Light apricot-pink
14.	*Elysium	108	# 1961	Yellowish-salmon
15.	*Miracle	104	# 1961	Salmon
16.	*Chinatown	70	1963	Deep yellow
17.	Diamant (Diamond)	54	1962	Orange-red
18.	Arpeggio	48	# 1961	Light red; deep pink
19.	Dorothy Wheatcroft	24	# 1961	Orient-red
20.	*Apricot Nectar}	20	1965	Apricot
	New Europe }	20	1964	Vermilion

*Noticeably fragrant
Last year on Newer Roses' List



'PERCY THROWER' (H.T.)
'La Jolla' × 'Queen Elizabeth' seedling
Raised by Louis Lens, Belgium

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1962

Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society



'CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH' (floribunda—H.T. type)

Raised by the late A. Norman

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1964

Reproduced by kind permission of the Royal National Rose Society

NEWER ROSES, GRANDIFLORAS, CLIMBERS AND SHRUBS

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
GRANDIFLORAS				
1.	John S. Armstrong	151	1962	Dark red
2.	Camelot	90	1964	Luminous coral-pink
3.	*Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	84	1962	Scarlet
4.	Mt. Shasta	40	1963	White
5.	*Paul Bunyan	19	# 1961	Deep red
6.	*War Dance	17	# 1961	Orange-scarlet
CLIMBERS				
1.	*Casino	20	1964	Soft yellow
	Joseph's Coat }	20	1963	Yellow, flushed cherry-red
2.	Pillar of Fire	19	1963	Orange-scarlet
3.	Clair Matin	18	1963	Pink
SHRUBS				
No reports submitted				

WEST

GRANDIFLORAS				
1.	John S. Armstrong	278	1962	Dark red
2.	Mt. Shasta	262	1963	White
3.	Camelot	244	1964	Luminous coral-pink
4.	*Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	216	1962	Scarlet
5.	*Gov. Mark Hatfield	213	1962	Red
6.	Garden State	192	1964	Deep pink
7.	Floriade	175	1963	Orange blend
8.	*War Dance	168	# 1961	Orange-scarlet
9.	Jantzen Girl	144	1962	Red
10.	*Paul Bunyan	136	# 1961	Deep red
11.	Trojan	132	# 1961	Pastel pink, yellow reverse
CLIMBERS				
1.	Sierra Sunset	280	# 1961	Yellow, pink, peach, orange-red blend
2.	Cl. Circus	228	# 1961	Yellow, pink and red
3.	Golden Cascade	223	1962	Chrome yellow
4.	Joseph's Coat	216	1963	Yellow, flushed cherry-red
SHRUBS				
No reports submitted				

*Noticeably fragrant

Last year on Newer Roses' List

EXHIBITION ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace	368	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Kordes' Perfecta	280	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
3.	*Chrysler Imperial	228	1952	Deep crimson
4.	*Crimson Glory	207	1935	Deep crimson
5.	*Tiffany	186	1954	Pink, gold base
6.	Burnaby	167	1951	Creamy yellow
7.	*Karl Herbst	161	1950	Scarlet to deep red
8.	Garden Party	147	1959	Cream, edged pink
9.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	146	1960	Light vermilion
10.	*Diamond Jubilee	135	1947	Cream, orange-buff
11.	*Gail Borden	127	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
12.	*Ena Harkness	112	1946	Glowing red
13.	*Confidence	104	1952	Pink blend
14.	Michèle Meilland	95	1945	Pink, tinged coral
15.	*Show Girl	86	1946	Deep rose-pink
16.	Message (White Knight)	81	1957	White
17.	*Margaret	77	1954	Light pink
18.	*Josephine Bruce	73	1953	Dark crimson
19.	*Fritz Thiedemann	70	1960	Dark vermilion
20.	*Rubaiyat	68	1946	Rose-red

WEST

1.	Burnaby	278	1951	Creamy yellow
2.	*Wendy Cussons	260	1960	Deep cerise
3.	Peace	258	1946	Yellow, edged pink
4.	*Ena Harkness	253	1946	Glowing red
5.	*Kordes Perfecta	238	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
6.	Ann Letts	208	1953	Pale pink
7.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	204	1960	Light vermilion
8.	*Josephine Bruce	182	1953	Dark crimson
9.	*Show Girl	168	1946	Deep rose-pink
10.	*Memoriam	132	1960	Pale pink to near white
11.	*Silver Lining	124	1958	Silver, rose
12.	McGredy's Yellow	118	1933	Pale yellow
13.	*Rose Gaujard	96	1957	White, pink, silver reverse
14.	*Prima Ballerina	92	1958	Cherry-pink
15.	*Karl Herbst	91	1950	Scarlet to deep red
16.	Pink Favourite	82	1956	Pink
17.	*Lady Luck	72	1946	Rich pink
18.	*Diamond Jubilee	60	1947	Cream, orange, buff
19.	*Eden Rose	46	1950	Deep pink, lighter reverse
20.	*Chrysler Imperial }	44	1952	Deep crimson
	*Fritz Thiedemann }	44	1960	Dark vermilion

*Noticeably fragrant

BEGINNERS' AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T.

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

(See also 'Newer Roses' Tables)

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace	377	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Crimson Glory	258	1935	Deep crimson
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	227	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Chrysler Imperial	200	1952	Deep crimson
5.	*Ena Harkness	198	1946	Glowing red
6.	*Karl Herbst	194	1950	Scarlet to deep red
7.	*Tiffany	166	1954	Pink, gold base
8.	Garden Party	133	1959	Cream, edged pink
9.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	130	1960	Light vermilion
10.	Gail Borden	127	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
11.	*Diamond Jubilee	110	1947	Cream, orange-buff
12.	Michèle Meilland	106	1945	Pink, tinged coral
13.	*Margaret	99	1954	Light pink
14.	*Sutter's Gold	89	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
15.	Virgo	79	1947	White
16.	*Piccadilly	77	1959	Red and yellow
17.	*Rose Gaujard	70	1957	White, pink, silver reverse
18.	*Confidence	69	1952	Pink blend
19.	*Pink Peace	57	1959	Deep dusty pink
20.	*Show Girl	56	1946	Deep rose-pink
	*Prima Ballerina }	56	1958	Cherry-pink

WEST

1.	*Wendy Cussons	256	1960	Deep cerise
2.	*Crimson Glory	253	1935	Deep crimson
3.	Michèle Meilland	251	1945	Pink, tinged coral
4.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	228	1960	Light vermilion
5.	Peace	216	1946	Yellow, edged pink
6.	Pink Favourite	197	1956	Pink
7.	*Piccadilly	192	1959	Red and yellow
8.	*Rubaiyat	186	1946	Rose-red
9.	*Sutter's Gold	185	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
10.	*Josephine Bruce	151	1953	Dark crimson
11.	*Tiffany	150	1954	Pink gold base
12.	*Show Girl	128	1946	Deep rose-pink
13.	*Hector Deane	96	1938	Carmine, salmon-pink
14.	First Love	87	1952	Rose-pink
15.	*Fred Edmunds	84	1943	Coppery orange
16.	*Cleopatra	72	1955	Scarlet, reverse old-gold
17.	*My Choice	62	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse
18.	Burnaby	53	1951	Creamy yellow
19.	*Ena Harkness	50	1946	Glowing red
20.	*Duet	48	1960	Pink, deeper reverse

*Noticeably fragrant

CLIMBING AND RAMBING ROSES
Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Blaze	181	1932	Scarlet
2.	New Dawn	150	1930	Pale soft pink
3.	Paul's Scarlet	123	1916	Scarlet
4.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular)	106	1953	Scarlet-red
5.	*Golden Showers	104	1956	Daffodil yellow
6.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	97	1940	Rose-Pink
7.	*Don Juan	86	1958	Dark velvety red
8.	*Coral Dawn	63	1952	Rose-pink
9.	*Elegance	56	1938	Spectrum yellow
10.	*Gladiator	43	1955	Rose-red
11.	*Zéphérine Drouhin	42	1868	Rose, white base
12.	American Pillar	41	1902	Carmine, with white eye
13.	*Guinée	33	1938	Blackish garnet
14.	*Aloha	31	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
15.	*Dorothy Perkins	30	1901	Rose-pink
16.	*Meg	28	1954	Pale soft pink
17.	*Blossomtime	27	1951	Cameo-pink, reverse spinel pink
18.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	24	1915	Pale lemon
19.	*Dortmund	19	1955	Red, white eye
20.	Cl. Orange Triumph}	18	1945	Salmon-red, shaded orange
	*Parkdirektor Riggers}	18	1957	Velvety crimson

WEST

1.	Blaze	275	1932	Scarlet
2.	*Dans du Feu (Spectacular)	266	1953	Scarlet red
3.	*Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy	216	1937	Coppery orange
4.	New Dawn	208	1930	Pale soft pink
5.	Hamburger Phoenix	204	1954	Orange-red
6.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	198	1915	Pale lemon
7.	Paul's Scarlet	182	1916	Scarlet
8.	*Cl. Shot Silk	156	1931	Cerise, yellow base
9.	*Blossomtime	144	1951	Cameo-pink, reverse spinel pink
10.	*Gladiator	132	1955	Rose-red
11.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	120	1940	Rose-pink
12.	*Coral Dawn	108	1952	Rose-pink
13.	*Cl. Ena Harkness	96	1954	Glowing red
14.	*Golden Showers	84	1956	Daffodil yellow
15.	*High Noon	72	1946	Bright yellow
16.	Zenith (Uetersen)	68	1939	Glowing red
17.	*Guinée	60	1938	Blackish garnet
18.	*Aloha	36	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
19.	*Royal Sunset	30	1960	Apricot
20.	*Cl. Etoile de Hollande	24	1931	Bright red

*Noticeably fragrant

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1961 or later

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*Fashion	263	1949	Salmon-peach
2.	Frensham	209	1948	Scarlet-crimson
3.	*Spartan	194	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
4.	Masquerade	192	1949	Yellow, pink, red
5.	Iceberg	175	1958	Pure white
6.	*Vogue	167	1951	Deep coral-cherry
7.	*Independence	154	1949	Orange-scarlet
8.	*Allgold	131	1958	Yellow
9.	Alain	119	1946	Scarlet-crimson
10.	*Little Darling	114	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
11.	*Circus	111	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
12.	*Ivory Fashion	108	1958	White
13.	Lilli Marlene	106	1959	Scarlet-red
14.	Orangeade	85	1959	Bright orange
15.	*Fire King	52	1959	Vermilion
16.	*Dearest	50	1960	Salmon-pink
17.	Korona	49	1955	Orange-scarlet
18.	Sarabande	48	1959	Light orange-red
19.	Else Poulsen }	47	1924	Rose-pink
	Dickson's Flame }	47	1958	Scarlet-flame
20.	*Highlight	45	1957	Orange-scarlet

WEST

1.	*Little Darling	300	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
2.	Orangeade	252	1959	Bright orange
3.	*Vogue	249	1951	Deep coral-cherry
4.	Iceberg	247	1958	Pure white
5.	*Fashion	229	1949	Salmon-peach
6.	Frensham	227	1948	Scarlet-crimson
7.	Sarabande	221	1957	Light orange-red
8.	Lilli Marlene	198	1959	Scarlet-red
9.	*Spartan	194	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
10.	*Fire King	168	1959	Vermilion
11.	*Dearest	144	1960	Salmon-pink
12.	Allgold	136	1958	Yellow
13.	*Ivory Fashion	128	1958	White
14.	*Circus	108	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink
15.	*Rumba	96	1959	Yellow, orange and red
16.	Masquerade	78	1949	Yellow, pink, red
17.	Dainty Maid	77	1940	Pink carmine reverse
18.	*Lavender Girl	44	1958	Rosy purple to lavender
19.	*Anna Wheatcroft	36	1959	Vermilion
20.	Korona }	33	1955	Orange-scarlet
	*Independence }	33	1949	Orange-scarlet

*Noticeably fragrant

GRANDIFLORA ROSES

Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1961

EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	317	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	268	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	225	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	187	1952	Yellow
5.	*Pink Parfait	158	1960	Pink blend
6.	*Starfire	153	1959	Currant-red
7.	El Capitan	132	1959	Glowing cherry-red
8.	*Roundelay	131	1954	Deep red
9.	Golden Girl	63	1959	Yellow
10.	June Bride	58	1957	White to cream
11.	*Merry Widow	54	1958	Velvet crimson
12.	Queen of Bermuda	50	1956	Geranium-red, orange
13.	*Miss France	48	1955	Coppery cinnabar
14.	*Burning Love	41	1956	Scarlet
	(Brennende Liebe)			
15.	Dean Collins	34	1953	Carmine
16.	Gold Coast	32	1958	Clear yellow
17.	Kommodore	31	1959	Bright blood-red
18.	*Gay Heart	12	1951	Rose-pink
19.	Cherry Glow	5	1959	Cherry-red

WEST

1.	*Queen Elizabeth	305	1952	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	282	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Pink Parfait	277	1960	Pink blend
4.	*Carrousel	233	1950	Brilliant red
5.	*Roundelay	211	1954	Deep red
6.	*Buccaneer	207	1952	Yellow
7.	*Starfire	200	1959	Currant-red
8.	*Merry Widow	160	1958	Velvet crimson
9.	El Capitan	156	1959	Glowing cherry-red
10.	Dean Collins	132	1953	Carmine
11.	*Burning Love	120	1956	Scarlet
	(Brennende Liebe)			
12.	June Bride	108	1957	White to cream
13.	*Gay Heart	96	1951	Rose-pink
14.	Gold Coast	84	1958	Clear yellow
15.	Queen of Bermuda	72	1956	Geranium-red, orange
16.	*Miss France	68	1955	Coppery cinnabar
17.	*Gov. Rossellini	60	1958	Red
18.	*Ebony	36	1960	Dark red
19.	*Presidential	24	1960	Light crimson, rose reverse
20.	Ben Hur	12	1960	Dark crimson
	Cherry Glow	12	1959	Cherry-red

*Noticeably fragrant

MINIATURE ROSES

EAST AND WEST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*Cinderella	134	1952	White, tinged pink
2.	Coralin (Karolyn)	110	1955	Coral-red
3.	*Red Imp (Maid Marion)	104	1951	Red
4.	*Baby Masquerade	90	1956	Yellow and red blend
5.	Perla de Alcanada	82	1944	Red
6.	*Sweet Fairy	77	1946	Pink
7.	*Rosina (Josephine Wheatcroft)	72	1951	Yellow
8.	For You (Pour Toi, Para Ti)	71	1946	White
9.	Baby Gold Star	67	1940	Yellow
10.	Tom Thumb (Peon)	65	1935	Crimson, white eye
11.	Perla de Montserrat	59	1945	Pink
12.	Tinker Bell	58	1954	Pink
13.	*Dwarf King	55	1957	Blood-red
14.	Pixie (Little Princess)	52	1940	White
15.	Yellow Doll	51	1962	Yellow
16.	*Midget	46	1940	Pink
17.	Scarlet Gem	42	1961	Orange-red
18.	*Bit o' Sunshine	41	1956	Yellow
19.	*Dian	39	1957	Light red, deep pink
20.	June Time	38	1963	Light pink

*Noticeably fragrant

The Clearing House

Compiled and Edited by

Harold C. Cross

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THIS edition of the Clearing House includes the contributions of forty-four members of our Society. These reporters have provided an aggregate of 888 appraisals of 223 different newer varieties, which is some indication of the extent of their labours.

Several valued reporters of other years have been unable to participate this year, for perfectly good reasons. We miss them, but hope to have them back next year. We are especially grateful to several new contributors, with whose help we have been able to slightly exceed last year's total number of reports. Through the kind co-operation of Mr. A. R. Buckley, we are able to include reports on the experience with newer varieties at the Rose Garden of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. In spite of our efforts, we have been unable to secure the representation of every Province this year. The co-operation of our members is solicited, in securing this desirable objective.

As in the past, this review is limited to roses introduced within the past five years, or to those which have been reported in the Annual for five years. In cases where this is the last year for reporting a rose, the fact is noted. Since there are differences as to type and colour descriptions, years of introduction, etc., in the American and British official publications, some of these variations may be detected in our Canadian listing. Perhaps this is inconsequential, certainly it cannot be avoided.

Once again we extend to all our members an invitation to contribute to the Clearing House. We hope the information supplied in this section will be of interest and help to our members, after making due allowance for differences in climatic and seasonal conditions across the country.

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The following abbreviations apply throughout: Plants — pls.; years — yrs.; Climbing — Cl.; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria — H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata — H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima — H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Large-flowered Climber — L.C.; Rambler — R.; Rosa Kordesii — R.Kor.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ACE OF HEARTS (Herz As), H.T. (Tantau '63). Blood red. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: this plant was slow in developing, short growth, plenty of healthy foliage — nice flowers but not too many this year, I like the

colour — should have more complete report next year. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) comments: blooms were medium size, of exhibition form and colour — bush was disease free — this could be a good exhibition rose if blooms were large.

ALLEGRO, H.T. (Meilland, int. C.&P. '64). Orange-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) considers this new rose 'a '65 find' — has large blooms of attractive colour, a blend of orange-red and pink. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) notes: not as glamorous or as good colour as its parent 'Soraya,' had mildew which 'Soraya' never has. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) observes: bush has dark leathery foliage, very tall — carries a lot of long-lasting blooms on long stems — a different shade of red.

ALAMEIN, Fl. (McGredy '63). Oriental red. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: semi-double blooms are borne on a dwarf bush — slow to repeat — disease free.

ALSACE, H.T. (Meilland int. Wyant '61). Salmon-pink with gold base. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: variety has spreading growth habit — blooms are of exhibition quality, a good repeater — good bush for garden or exhibition — some blackspot.

AMATSU-OTOME, H.T. (Teranichi '60). Creamy-yellow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) comments: has attractive bud, but plant has shown no vigour to date and few blooms. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) observes: very poor growth first year — colour and form good — have heard better reports of this one.

AMBROSIA, Fl. (Dickson '63). Brilliant amber. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: 'I like the colour of this semi-double variety, an attractive, hard to describe amber-buff — average growth. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) advises: semi-double blooms borne on a dwarf bush, slow to repeat — no disease. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: good plants, carried a fair amount of bloom — colour of early blooms amber, in fall brilliant amber and red.

AMERICA'S JUNIOR MISS, Fl. (J.&P. '64). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: pale pink buds are well-formed, attractive, but colour fades to a rather dirty shade.

AMERICANA, H.T. (Boerner '61). Bright red. Mrs. Antoft (11 pls.; 1,2,3, yrs.; 30 in.) comments: bloom of beautiful form and continuous in spite of extremely dry season — fragrant. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) advises: tree was dug and buried in the fall, when removed in spring it was starting to bud, and after planting produced prolific blooms of excellent quality, but no repeat bloom in late summer — in my view a good variety. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: production slow and sparse in first year but bloom of exhibition form. Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) states: has made an excellent display over last three years, produces only a few perfect blooms, most have some malformation — good ones are terrific with the deep red colour and velvety sheen — harder than some. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: not impressed with third year performance, a poor grower so far — a disappointment. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; 18 in.) considers this a reliable red of excellent form. Mr. DeKelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: good blooms but too few of them — slow starting in my garden. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) says: blooms are good shape and colour, fair amount for first year. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) finds this an excellent general purpose rose — healthy — floriferous — blooms well-formed and long-lasting. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: a good rose in every respect, one of our best. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the acceptable form of this variety — long period in summer without bloom — fair fragrance — 'just so-so with me'.

ANNE WATKINS, H.T. (Watkins '63). Apricot with cream shadings. Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 ins.) notes: four-inch blooms were produced fairly

abundantly. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: inclined to be tall bush, with shiny foliage — continuous bloom — 'I am always looking for roses of this colour and have added bushes this year'. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the tall clean stems, blooms of pleasing colour, but too few. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) found this variety had not enough blooms, which were not large, loose in form — somewhat a disappointment, shall keep for one more year.

ANVIL SPARKS (Ambossfunken), H.T. (E. Meyer, South Africa '61). Vivid yellow-orange-red stripes. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bush bloomed March 22 only 68 days after planting, but most production was in spring, little in fall — colour varies with the weather, sometimes very deep — interesting.

APRICOT NECTAR, Fl. (Boerner, int. J.&P. '65). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: foliage has not been attractive in a season bad for mildew, which this had — blooms come in tight bunches or singly, nice colour — during some seasons they get red on third day and look very badly. (A.A.R.S. '66).

ARABIAN NIGHTS, Fl. (McGredy '63). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports an improved showing by this variety this year, was equal or better than 'Diamant' — large blooms, sometimes showing a smoky cast — free bloomer — a large rugged bush. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) notes: H.T. type blooms on a vigorous plant — no disease — a good garden rose. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) comments: much more prolific in second year — H.T. shaped bloom, hold colour well, come singly and in clusters — fragrant.

ARPEGGIO, Fl. (Von Abrams, int. P.&D. '61). Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.) describes colour of this variety a good light red with a bright yellow eye, single, long-lasting — low compact bush — above-average bloom production.

ASCOT, Fl. (Dickson '62). Salmon-pink. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports colour is near apricot — rather round-shaped bloom, with enough petals, floriferous — not much fragrance — another of those improved floribundas that I wore in my button-hole many times this summer.

ASSINIBOINE, S. (H. H. Marshall '65). Red with yellow centre. The writer (3 pls.; 1 yr.) was supplied three test plants of this new variety, developed at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The plants made strong, healthy growth — each had a fair crop of bloom, no repeat — blooms are moderately large, with 10 or 12 petals — we shall watch with interest how it comes through the winter and next year's performance.

AVON, H.T. (Morey, int. J.&P. '61). Bright red. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: in the Rose Garden at Ottawa, this variety produced flowers of good form quite abundantly, has some fragrance. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 12 in.) was disappointed in performance of this rose, there was little bloom, no fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: an upright bush — nice bright red, average production of bloom, of exhibition form — good fragrance — well worth growing. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) states: a good rose for size, colour, form and fragrance — hard to open in wet weather — a healthy one.

BAJAZZO, H.T. (Kordes '61). Red and white bicolor. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: did not have as much bloom this year, tendency for bloom to droop — methinks not enough sun for this variety. Mr. DeKelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) does not consider this an exhibition type, but a good garden rose — fragrant — disease resistant. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: a striking novelty — bloomed well on strong stems, slight fragrance.

BANZAI, H.T. (Meilland '61). Rose-red to phlox-pink to cream at base. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) comments: this variety is a disappointment — really nothing to report.

BEL ANGE, H.T. (Lens '64). Rose-pink. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: variety not a heavy bloomer in first year — some blackspot.

BELLE EPOCHE (Belle Epoque), H.T. (Lens '63). Light pink. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: a very tall grower this year — bloom sparse but good quality — can produce a fine exhibition flower. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: colour is a very beautiful salmon-pink, produces perfectly-formed flowers. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) found the variety a slow starter — not a heavy bloomer in first year, exhibition blooms after first year.

BELLE ETOILE, H.T. (Lens '62). Yellow. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) states: produced medium-size blooms of good form and colour on a vigorous bush; some blackspot.

BLAKENEY'S RED, H.T. (Blakeney '63). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: a bushy, sturdy plant with extra large leaves — not too free with bloom — not a good exhibition variety — can be attractive, shade of red is distinctive. Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) notes: bush is low-growing, heavily foliated — bloom high-centred, fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says: a bushy plant — bloom a bright currant red, yellow base — fairly fragrant — disease free — an average rose. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: variety enjoys good health — it should, as it doesn't work too hard! — blooms produced are most satisfactory.

BLUE BOY, S. (Kordes '63). Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: froze to ground last winter, new wood did not produce any blooms — mildews.

BLUE DIAMOND, Fl. (Lens '63). Pinkish mauve with brownish shadow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: a very attractive lavender floribunda, with H.T. buds of medium size — growth bushy, quite a bit of blackspot — bloom burns in sun and does not last too well.

BONNIE PINK, Fl. (J.&P. '64). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a tall-growing type with large pink flowers — only average for me in first year, but I have seen it elsewhere looking very attractive.

BORDER GEM, Fl. (Morey int. J.&P. '61). Mrs. Packard (25 pls.; 5-6 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: colour is vibrant coral and gold tones, is always in bloom, even all winter (Los Angeles) — dark attractive foliage, no mildew or rust — 'continues to be one of the best'. (Grown mostly in Western States.)

BOSSA NOVA, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden yellow. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: has very pleasing yellow bloom on vigorous shrubby type of plant — flowers of good form.

BRONZE MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '60). Burnt orange. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) refers to the large fragrant bloom of an unusual colour, produced abundantly — very healthy — much admired. Mr. Jenkins (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) writes: 'I find the colour attractive, but it may not appeal to everyone' — dark green shiny foliage — disease resistant. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

CAMELOT, Gr. (Swim and Weeks, int. C.P. '65). Between deep yellowish pink and vivid red. Mr. Bishop (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: showed abundant bloom on vigorous growth — a good bedding variety. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: was not a strong grower this year and produced very few good flowers. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: blooms are long-lasting, but too few of them and not of good form. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.) asks: why classed grandiflora? — in our garden acted and grew like average H.T. — its silvery pink blooms are 'a delight'. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.) considers this an excellent new

rose — sturdy upright bush — very floriferous — did well in autumn, when blooms had quite different colour, predominantly pale pink. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: 'I like this variety with its attractive foliage, produced two or three immense heads of bloom in summer and was very beautiful'. Mr. Miller (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: bush of medium growth — very fine bloomer, large buds — good fragrance. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had a poor plant, which gave a very ordinary performance — not impressed. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also was disappointed with colour and shape of blooms — try another year. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: a vibrant colour, though spring blooms often come in light pink and heavy clustered, while late it is deep salmon and comes singly — agrees with Mrs. Gallagher as to grandiflora classification. Mr. Patterson (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) was pleased with growth of his plants, although bloom not very prolific as yet. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) points out its coral-pink flowers resemble one of its parents, 'Queen Elizabeth', in form and habit of blooming — fragrant.

CANADIANA, H.T. (Int. McConnell '61). Yellow. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) reports: gave a poor performance compared with last year, as it killed back to the crown — definitely not winter hardy and will discard.

CANDY STRIPE, H.T. (C.&P. '63). Pink blend. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: this is a sport of 'Pink Peace' — seems to be the best of the striped varieties, since it has a fairly well-formed bud and blooms quite freely — fairly vigorous bush. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: a stingy bloomer — nothing so far to recommend it.

CASINO, L.C. (McGredy '63). Soft yellow. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.) found this variety truly ever-blooming, and in large numbers — blooms large, fragrant.

CELEBRATION, Fl. (Dickson '61). Light salmon with an ivory base. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: 'I like the pink and white effect of this rose' — vigorous bush, good foliage — good early summer bloom. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: this spring it was superb, with large heads of H.T. formed buds — healthy foliage.

CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Lindquist, int. Howard '61). Buff with shadings of apricot. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: bush tall and spindly — had one good crop of bloom in July and none since — flowers are well-formed. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 35 in.) observes: growth was less this year, possibly due to effects of unusually severe winter — blooms of exhibition form — distinct variance in colour of bloom on same bush was noted, some buff in shade, others a definite pink. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: a variety of vigorous spreading habit — at its best a nice champagne colour, but mostly a nondescript pale buff with me — others have more success — a good exhibition variety when right. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 16 in.) points out: it can put forth beautiful blooms, but circumstances must be perfect — plant has deteriorated every year — a sucker for rust!

CHANELLE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Peach-pink overlaid rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) reports: a good grower — lots of bloom, repeats frequently — colour too pale — quite a satisfactory floribunda. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a bushy plant — colour better this year — blooms well. Mr. White (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this a rather delightful variety — very free-flowering — disease resistant. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, Fl. (Norman, int. Harkness '65). Rose-pink. Mrs. Gallagher (4 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: individual type roses, with stems of good cutting length; hard to decide whether colour is deep pink with a red look about it, or simply deep pink, each plant varied so, all had the same bronzy foliage; charming!

CHERRY GLOW, Gr. (Swim '59). Rich red. Mr. De Kelter (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: had lots of good, unfading blooms — no blackspot, but some mildew — but a good rose. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

CHICAGO PEACE, H.T. (Johnston, int. C.&P. '62). Pink with yellow reverse. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) suggests some may not like the enormous size blooms, but the bushes are big producers, in numbers and size — vigorous and disease free. No doubt the most spectacular rose in the Rose Garden, writes Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.), with huge blooms of pinker colour than 'Peace'. On my heavy soil at home, pink colour is very much intensified. More vigorous than 'Peace' and just as hardy. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) advises: vigorous, healthy bush with blooms of tremendous size — can be of exhibition quality. Mr. De Kelter (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: one of the best roses in my garden, always in bloom — vigorous, healthy. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) refers to the large, beautiful and most appealing blooms of this variety. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: very healthy bush, foliage much like 'Peace' — good blooms of excellent quality — seems hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.) advises: both attempts to grow this variety have been failures, bushes poor, small, and with little bloom. Mr. McDougall (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: blooms are exhibition form — bush disease-free, hardy. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 23 in.) notes: good bloomer — buds tend to be egg-shaped — with good protection appears to be quite hardy. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: an excellent rose, best in cooler weather, strong plant with clean foliage — would recommend. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds the colourful blooms more appealing than 'Peace' — a heavy bloomer. Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also compares the variety with 'Peace' but finds more pink in it. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the sturdy bush with good leathery foliage — but wants more bloom. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.) in comparing with 'Peace', notes it is less unruly, and colour is a pink blend with varying shades of pink, yellow and a suggestion of copper — slight fragrance. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) finds the variety not as prolific as 'Peace', but bloom of excellent quality — growth vigorous.

CHINATOWN, S. (Poulsen '63). Yellow with cherry edge. Mrs. Antoft (18 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: plants were very small on arrival but nevertheless produced a fair amount of 4-inch blooms in small clusters — very fragrant — waiting for larger bushes next year. Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: variety was somewhat disappointing, too much growth for too few flowers. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: almost too tall, has green shiny leaves like 'Honeymoon', yellow a little deeper and buds a little more tapered — lots of bloom in June and July, but very little later — this looks about the best tall yellow rose, but too tall for use as a bedding rose. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: 'I lost some interest in this variety since buds do not open properly in cool weather of spring — colour poor when they did open. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 40 in.) states: large blooms are a pale yellow, fair amount of them — very fragrant. Mr. Spencer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) enthuses: always in bloom, singly and in small clusters of three — am well pleased. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 36-50 in.) concurs: 'I like it! — good healthy foliage, big and robust — plenty of blooms and tons of fragrance.'

COLOGNE CARNIVAL, H.T. (Kordes, int. Wheatcroft '64). Silver blend. 'I find this a better colour than 'Sterling Silver', writes Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.), bloom high-centred, long-lasting, very good repeater — shows great promise. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) comments: another lavender rose with no vigour — the few blooms were of good form. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) calls it 'my best lavender' — quite tall — well-formed bud and fairly long-lasting blooms.

COLOUR WONDER (Konigen der Rosen), H.T. (Kordes '64). Salmon-opal sulphur-yellow reverse. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: a most un-

usual bloom of striking colour, a real exhibition rose — blooms through the entire season — 'a real comer, will add more'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) comments: a sturdy plant, not too free blooming in its first year — 'I liked the flowers'. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 27 in.) advises: medium size blooms of good form and colour, too small for exhibition but surely should be good for arranging. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) describes the bloom as very full bicolour, 'Super Star' red, reverse white, stems strong — fragrant — very pleased in first year. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: the blending of the red and yellow is quite eye-catching — very bushy, lighter green foliage — lots of bloom.

COLUMBUS QUEEN, H.T. (Swim, Armstrong '62). Light pink, darker pink reverse. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a beautiful pink, but too few blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: long pointed buds open to urn-shaped flowers of fair exhibition form — sparse foliage.

CORALIN, Min. (Dot, int. Springhill '59). Orange-red. Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) reports: a variety of perfect form — truly continuous in bloom — fragrant — disease-free. Our favourite miniature writes Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 10 in.), has good colour and form — free blooming. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2-5 yrs.; 8-10 in.) agrees: a very beautiful little rose, quite double, blooms long-lasting and just about perfect — has bloomed early and late. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

COUNTY FAIR, Fl. (Swim, Armstrong '60). Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: the colour is a bright pink with a yellow eye — the single bloom is very attractive.

DAILY SKETCH, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep pink and silver. Mrs. Antoft (20 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: at an early stage this rose resembles a smaller 'Perfecta', but turns dark plum-red with age, with a faint silver glowing centre and reverse — free-flowering. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: not as much nor as large bloom as in '64, but still a good variety and very attractive — H.T. type rose with no cluster habit, and could take its place among specimen varieties of hybrid tea in any show. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: medium in growth — does not shed its petals cleanly, causing a rather poor appearance as blooms age — a disappointment. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) thinks this rose deserves a place in anybody's garden — long-lasting flowers of very nice form. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.) reports: performed well this year — H.T. type blooms — fragrant — 'worth growing'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) states: the small-size H.T. type blooms are of good form, with reflexed petals — good rose for arranging — fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) advises: 'did not do well in '65'. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: large fragrant blooms are borne singly. Variety finally stretched up and bore more flowers, for Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) — beautiful in bud, loses beauty when fully open. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: attractive at times but blooms do not age gracefully — 'doesn't seem to like me, does better for others'. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) finds variety still not very free-flowering — bush has good foliage, hardy.

DEAREST, Fl. (Dickson '60). Rose-salmon. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) reports: received a poor bush, no vigorous growth and few blooms — will re-locate next year and discard if no improvement is shown. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

DIAMANT (Diamond), Fl. (Kordes '62). Orange-red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: blooms are full-petalled, in trusses — bush with excellent foliage, should be at back of the border — seems very promising. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: June bloom good, but slow to repeat — vigorous bush — a good garden rose. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds the bright colour very pleasing — blooms well, borne singly — seems a good variety. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: large full-petalled blooms come in

trusses, all season — no fragrance — still one of the best in rain — 'I like it'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) says he received a weak plant, but it finally got going in August — thinks it will prove excellent next year.

DIXIE BELLE, H.T. (Boerner, Int. J. & P. '63). A light pink fading to blush pink, giving it a centre of deep pink colouring, reports Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) — a beautiful rose and a prolific bloomer — large well-shaped flowers are borne on strong vigorous plants.

DOMINATOR, Fl. (de Ruiter '61). Deep pink with some white spotting is the colour, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.), lovely H.T. shape buds, with some beautiful sprays in June, but didn't grow or bloom too well, afterwards.

DOROTHY WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Wheatcroft '61). Orange-red, with deeper shades. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: a vigorous bush with heads of brilliant red semi-double blooms — this blackspots badly.

DR. A. J. VERHAGE, H.T. (Verbeck '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: had more bloom this year, but 'nothing special'. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: produced a few blooms of good form and colour — dark green foliage tends to blackspot. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) comments: bush refused to grow — flowers might be nice on a strong plant.

DUET, H.T. (Swim '60). Light pink with dark pink reverse. Bushes failed to survive their third winter, writes Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.). Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; 42 in.) enthuses: the best garden rose, in constant bloom, attractive in colouring, absolutely free of disease — excellent for arranging. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.) reports: tall, erect and healthy — very floriferous — colour attractive — good form. Mr. McDougall (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: beautiful bloom is continuous — bush hardy and disease free — requires care with disbudding. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 72 in.) states: has performed beautifully this year. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) notes: plants grow tall and vigorous, with lots of bloom — nice pink buds, not too many petals and colour fades, but they hang on — usually in flower. 'A good garden decorative' writes Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.), but it succumbed to an unusually tough winter — a useful rose in spite of poor form, but shall not replace. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) after losing one bush after three years of winter-kill, tried one more — 'guess I like its sparkling colour'. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

EIFFEL TOWER, H.T. (Swim '63). Medium pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) writes: long slender buds are very attractive, one stem 60 inches high in first year — some buds do not open fully. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) reports: we lost one of the two we had last year, and we did not lose many — tall-growing bush — most blooms borne singly on long stems — beautiful pink buds. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: fragrant, long-lasting blooms on a very tall bush — 'really good'. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 72 in.) says: this one certainly lives up to its name — both 6-foot plants produced an abundance of blooms on separate long straight stems, unfolding bud is exceptionally long and may be damaged by rain. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises: after a slow start this became an excellent rose — several attractive blooms appeared in the autumn. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: the tallest H.T. in the garden — not really exhibition, although I won one ribbon with it — has some merit as a novelty. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) notes: produced long slender buds which open too fast — slow to repeat — vigorous bush. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 110 in.) reports: not much improvement, plant gets rust, blooms easily damaged by almost anything, yet I see fine blooms in the shows. Worth growing for its fantastically magnificent one-quarter open buds, writes Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) — tall, clean, healthy slender growth.

EL CAPITAN, Gr. (Swim '59). Cherry-red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 5 yrs.) advises: bushes suffered such winter damage I discarded them — surprised, as it seemed a vigorous grower. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: dependable, healthy — lovely blooms usually borne singly on reasonably long stems even in clusters — excellent for corsages or arranging. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) reports: late starting to bloom in spring but did well after — bloom nice shape and colour. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ELIZABETH OF GLAMIS, Fl. (McGredy '64). Salmon-pink. This new prize-winning rose looks like a glamourized 'Fashion', writes Mrs. Antoft (16 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.), colour is deeper, blooms larger and fully double — strongly fragrant — plants received were small, but nevertheless made good growth with fair amount of bloom. Variety deserves all the honours it has received, in the opinion of Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), performed well in my garden — H.T. type bud — fragrant. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.), after reading the write-ups in the catalogues, did find the rose a disappointment — medium size bloom has good form — slow to repeat. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) found the variety not too productive in the first year — has H.T. shaped buds — fragrant — no disease. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) comments: blooms until the fall were such a poor colour, I thought my plant was misnamed, other plants in different gardens were the same; in middle of September blooms were the proper colour, on sparse upright stems; when flowers are proper colour and shape, they are wonderful. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) refers to the well-formed attractive salmon-coloured flowers on a healthy plant of good habit — fragrant.

ELYSIUM, Fl. (Kordes '61). Light yellowish-salmon. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: blooms are large and full — variety is free-flowering — fragrant — healthy. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: although one plant seemed to fade away, one remaining gave a splendid show of blooms all summer — an eye-catcher. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) says: 'discarded'.

EMINENCE, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Rose-lavender. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: bushes made good growth — bud well-formed, with exhibition possibilities — I was disappointed with this variety since it did not open at all well and the colour is not very attractive, being quite close to rose.

EUROPEANA, Fl. (de Ruiter '63). Blood red. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: very poor bush received did not thrive, and though there were a few small flowers it soon died; however, colour and shape of blooms gave promise that this would turn out to be a good rose. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) says: one of the best, rating with 'Lilli Marlene' — when open, rather hard to tell from that variety — growth habit and foliage very good. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 20 in.) reports: blooms come in huge trusses, long-lasting, extremely free-flowering. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) notes: a free-flowering attractive glowing crimson variety with nice red foliage — trusses sometimes too heavy for stems — a good rose.

EVE ALLEN, H.T. (Allen '63). Rose-red with buffish reverse. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: the well-formed buds on this rose appeared promising — growth quite good — like most bicolours, it opened fairly rapidly.

EVELYN FISON, Fl. (McGredy '62). Crimson. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: an excellent rose in the red-orange group with extraordinary long-lasting qualities, rain or shine. Really! Mentions that rose was introduced in her garden as 'Irish Wonder', now is listed as 'Evelyn Fison'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: another year, and this flower has proved its worth — very healthy in a bad year for mildew — should be with us for a long time. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) advises: medium-size blooms are borne in clusters — dark green foliage, disease-resistant — a good garden rose. 'One of the best

floribundas', is the opinion of Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: it was very good this season but it has one defect, a dark centre which gets black while flower is still fresh and lasting, too bad! Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: my plant did not do well — poor growth, only three blooms, which however, were of excellent colour. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.) enthuses: 'the best red floribunda and I know of none better in any colour — bloom borne in well-balanced trusses — a free bloomer — healthy and hardy.

FEMINA, H.T. (Gaujard '63). The colour is pink with coppery shading, reports Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Had moderate growth — a well-shaped flower — this variety has pleased some growers, but it is quite bad for mildew.

FINALE, Fl. (Kordes, int. Dickson '64). Salmon-red. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: variety is lower-growing than average, but it certainly has lots of bloom — would be an excellent bedding rose, which seems to like our climate — blooms in clusters, have ample number of petals — picked this rose almost every day this summer.

FIRE KING, Fl. (Meilland '59). Geranium-red. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: this plant did so poorly for me, I feel I should report later. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: an interesting colour, slow to repeat. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: nicely shaped bush — blooms are an unusual eye-catching colour, perfect H.T. shape, although they darken at edges in wet weather — easy to handle for flower arranging, as it keeps its shape and does not blow open. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) notes: brilliant in colour — plenty of bloom — some blackspot. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: fairly vigorous plant — large clusters of bloom of good quality and colour — attractive foliage — a good floribunda. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

FLAMENCO, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep salmon. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: lots of blooms, do not fade, long-lasting — no damage from wind and rain — some mildew. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) was disappointed in both growth of plant and number of blooms — if no improvement next year will discard. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: medium size blooms of good colour are borne on a disease-free plant — good repeater. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) states: blooms retain colour well, but variety is not a good repeater.

FLORIADE, Gr. (Teunis van der Schilden, int. Armstrong '63). Light carmine-red. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: has bloom of good colour, medium size — compact bush — planted alongside 'Super Star' whose colour, it almost matches. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 55 in.) comments: continues to be far superior to 'Montezuma' in my coastal location — likes a sunny spot, and allowed to grow tall — 'Super Star' colour but more bloom and healthier foliage — nice as a cut flower.

FLOWER GIRL, Fl. (Dickson '64). This was one of the nicest new floribundas received this spring, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.), colour is light salmon with yellowish reverse — H.T. shape buds — plant growth was good.

FRAGRANT CLOUD (Duftwolke), H.T. (Tantau '63). Geranium-lake. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: excellent in first year, quite prolific, blooms of excellent quality — fragrance outstanding — good foliage and healthy — this may be a variety excelling in shows of '66. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees: this variety is 'tops' — good growth, excellent foliage, disease-free — really fragrant — first plant proved winter hardy. Mr. Laffey (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) expects great things of this one — it has beautiful blooms, large and shapely, 5-inch across when open — fragrance develops with growth of plant. An outstanding garden variety, in the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) —

plant of bushy, compact growth — some blooms large and exhibition form, but open too rapidly. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: very long pointed bud that opens to a magnificent exhibition-type bloom, petals reflex slowly, holds colour well, long-lasting — bloom not too freely produced. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: colour resembles 'Super Star' — shall keep. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) offers the opinion this rose is a much darker Super Star, whose position at the head of the list it may challenge — very strong fragrance. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) observes: blooms of good form and substance — the colour of 'Independence' — fragrant. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 1 yr.): states: small growth first year — very little bloom — these were large and well-formed. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) writes: a great rose — 'saw two huge urns of this rose at the '65 Portland Show, the blooms having been sent by air from England, and were still in excellent condition; it is a darker 'Super Star' with Turkey-red reverse — bloom well-formed and petals reflex nicely.' Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) joins in the enthusiasm: here is the 'rookie of the year.' In a poor season, it showed a wonderful first year performance and more wonderful possibilities. Don't pass this one up, not exhibition bloom but all the colour and fragrance one could hope for.

FRANCINE, H.T. (Kriloff '63). Red with lighter reverse. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: very attractive in its June bloom — buds were well-formed and distinctive, these opened a little rapidly for exhibition — some blackspot.

FRITZ THIEDEMANN, H.T. (Tantau '60). Deep vermilion. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) suggests it resembles 'Super Star' in colour, a little deeper, and bloom a little larger — good performance in first year. Mr. Billington (2pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: not quite as much bloom this (cold) year, still a good variety in all respects — 'top rating in my garden.' Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) points out this rose has larger flowers than 'Super Star'. Mr. De Kelter (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: good blooms, freely produced, on a small bush. Mr. Goulding (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) rates this variety a close second to 'Super Star' — bloom continued right up to frost, top quality in all respects. Mr. McNally (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) observes: bloom is outstanding, not too many in first year — a small bush — will increase. Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) points out there are too few blooms, on a small plant, 'makes me wonder if I got an inferior bush.' Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; 30 in.) considers that this variety is outclassed by 'Super Star'. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: has good form and colour — this year bushes stretched up and performed a little better — still not enough blooms. By way of change, Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2-4 yrs.; 24 in.) claims: in this area it is better than 'Super Star' (the heretic!); it has more colour, repeats faster and is more winter hardy. The writer (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) sides with those who demand more bloom, even while admitting its limited virtues. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

GARTENZAUBER, Fl. (Kordes '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: variety produces medium-size blooms of good form and colour — slow to repeat — bush not too vigorous, winter-killed badly — will discard if no improvement shown.

GARDEN STATE, Gr. (Meilland, int. C.&P. '65). Rose-pink. Mrs. Kennedy (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports she is well pleased with its first year's performance, it appears to be a fine grandiflora — blooms of good size and quality — flowers all season — disease-resistant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) comments: bush of very narrow upright growth — blooms on long stems — some mildew — a two-toned pink of exhibition form.

GARVEY, H.T. (McGredy '61). Two-toned pink. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) reports: blooms are of loose form which open very quickly — slow to repeat — plant has no vigour — will discard. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) briefly

comments: 'discarded.' Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; 36 in.) complains: produced hardly any blooms this year.

GEISHA GIRL, Fl. (McGredy '64). Medium yellow. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) notes: a tall grower (one reached 6 feet), well clothed with disease-free foliage — profuse bloomer — hardiness in this area yet to be proved.

GINGER, Fl. (Boerner J.&P. '62). Orange-red. Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: an excellent variety, bright colour stands out well from a distance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) considers this a good floribunda — bloom production good — flowers hold colour well — excellent foliage was disease-free. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) calls this a magnificent landscape rose — deep green attractive foliage, and plenty of it — continuous bloom — buds make stunning corsages.

GOLD CROWN (Goldkrone), H.T. (Kordes '60). Deep yellow. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 60 in.) writes: 'a tall girl this year, with stems of great thickness — bloom always sparse, but of good quality and very attractive colour — I like it.' Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) also finds this a lanky grower, similar in habit to 'Spek's Yellow' — full-petalled but never seems to produce a really top-notch bloom — should discard, nothing but split blooms. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: large buds open slowly into flowers of good form, some split centres — slow to repeat, but requires little disbudding. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) notes: scanty bloom — 'I'll keep it because it is a yellow rose.' Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: has excellent quality blooms, but not enough of them — good foliage on a tall, lanky plant. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) writes: gave bush to a friend with more ideal rose conditions than mine, still had few blooms, but of exhibition quality. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; 40 in.) says: plants are tall — blooms well-formed — produces well. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: not very many blooms this year — bush tall and strong — yellow fades. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: too hard hit by winter in this area, had very few blooms. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: had very vigorous growth — free-flowering, very shapely blooms — hardy (Manitoba). (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

GOLDEN GIANT, H.T. (Kordes '61). Deep yellow Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: blooms are non-fading, well-formed, fragrant — look forward to bigger and better results next year. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers this a good yellow — prolific bloomer — well-formed flowers, plant needs disbudding. Mr. De Kelter (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: has nice blooms but weak stems — slow repeating — too much disbudding to get large flowers. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) notes: blooms of good form and colour, slow to repeat — needs disbudding. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: bush has vigorous upright growth — bloom production satisfactory — holds colour well. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes this variety's good form, rich yellow colour, and fragrance. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) also points out plant requires a lot of disbudding, but is a welcome addition to the yellows, though a little loose-petalled. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: 'just another yellow in this region.'

GOLDEN GARNETTE, Fl. (Boerner, int. J.&P. '60). Golden yellow. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) comments: blooms were excellent this year, but not too abundant.

GOLDEN GIRL, Gr. (Meiland '59). Yellow. Mr. De Kelter (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 26 in.) observes: nice blooms but too few of them — had some blackspot and mildew. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: stems very long — mostly single blooms. buds bright and well-formed, flowers last well — 'a good rose.' (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

GOLDEN HAZE, H.T. (Verschuren int. J.&P. '65). Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) describes this variety as light creamy yellow, fading to creamy white — reports it proved quite effective for bedding purposes.

GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Fl. (Von Abrams P.&D. '61). Yellow outside, strongly flushed vermillion inside. Mr. Buckley (10 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: did not like this the first year, so decided not to cover it during the winter — it came through perfectly — haven't bothered to cover it since, but it is gaining favour with me for its abundant bloom, and colour, which considerably brightens a dark corner in my garden. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 16 in.) however, says: not impressive — slow to repeat — too few flowers for a floribunda. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) finds the buds and blooms very attractive, but do not last — a very showy rose, always with lots of bloom — spreading habit. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: an unusual and pleasing colour — have high hopes for this floribunda next year. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: small compact bush — very floriferous — this should be a worthwhile rose. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: dwarf, bushy growth — free blooming variety — colour is bright and eye-catching. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) agrees, and considers this a most satisfying bedding rose.

GOLDJUWEL, Fl. (Tantau '59). Lemon-yellow. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: plant of spreading growth — full double blooms, in trusses — holds colour well, bloom cycles slow — foliage healthy and glossy light green — hardy with hilling and snow cover — hope variety will improve. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

GOLDTOPAS, Fl. (Kordes '63). Yellow. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) finds the colour attractive and unusual — bushy growth with fair vigour — this is a satisfactory floribunda that just misses the first rank. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: bloom is H.T. type, in small clusters, also single to a stem — a very pleasing blend of amber, tan and yellow — always in bloom — 'we like this plant very much.'

GRACIOUS LADY, H.T. (Boerner, J.&P. '65). The colour is salmon to lavender pink, some flecking in the petals, colour not well saturated, reports Mr. Buckley (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) — excellent foliage.

GRANADA, H.T. (Lindquist '63). Pink-carmine-yellow blend. This plant was better than ever, reports Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.), must like cool weather — plenty of excellent bloom of better quality — worth a place in any garden. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: did not perform so well in second year, but still very attractive. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: an excellent rose giving a fair abundance of good, well-shaped blooms. Some 'Super Star' was mixed with this stock, and in others reported locally. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) observes: free-flowering, good colour, but weak stems — opens fast and not long-lasting — slight fragrance. Dr. Gowland (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) says: an excellent grower and very free-flowering — bloom only fair quality, not exhibition — does add colour to any rose garden. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: lost plant through the winter (Flin Flon, Man.). Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) finds the colour interesting but not spectacular — variety is fairly free-flowering, but blooms are small and open too quickly — not an outstanding variety. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) reports: had poor growth with only a few blooms, these were good — no winter-kill but very slow in spring. An attractive colour combination, notes Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.), a showy plant in the garden — plenty of bloom. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: 'has improved, I now like it' — hardy and vigorous — lots of bloom. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) enthuses: with me a very attractive decorative variety — can be grown to exhibition form a little further south — a wonderful cut flower — some fragrance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers this, while not an

exhibition type, a beautiful garden variety — well worth a place in a garden where beauty of colour overreaches exhibition quality.

GRAND SLAM, H.T. (Armstrong '63). Between cherry and rose-red. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: variety produces bloom of good form — bush of strong growth, with excellent foliage — fragrant. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: has good colour, which does not fade — should have more bloom — good foliage.

GREETINGS, H.T. (R. Kordes, int. Wheatcroft '64). Glowing red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: good vigorous bush — bud is shapely and of exhibition quality, but opens too rapidly to be one of the best — worthwhile garden plant.

GRUSS AN BERLIN H.T. (Kordes '63). Light red. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: growth upright, foliage is good — exhibition bloom but sparse — no disease — prefer other reds. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: blooms are good colour and exhibition form — slow to repeat — some fragrance — 'am putting this rose on multiflora as I think this could be a good rose.'

GRUSS AN KOBLENZ, L.C. (Kordes '63). Dark crimson. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: at first this variety acted more like a floribunda, with an abundance of bloom — about mid-summer started to climb — has good recurrent bloom — if it proves hardy, should be a real acquisition to our climbers. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) notes: bush froze back some, although said to be hardy — medium size blooms — attractive foliage — need more time to evaluate.

HALLMARK, H.T. (J.&P. '65). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: 'a good work horse in crimson' — bush upright, with very large green foliage attractive even out of bloom — flowers not exhibition form but very good — heavy bloomer in crops.

HALLOWEEN, H.T. (Int. McConnell '62). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: growth of variety not too heavy — very few blooms. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a vigorous plant, with large blooms in fair quantity, but quality not impressive — quite fragrant.

HAPPY EVENT, Fl. (Dickson '64). Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) describes this: a floribunda with light yellow and deep salmon-pink flowers, the yellow is toward the centre of the petals, the salmon toward the outside — very effective plant for bedding. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: buds open to deep yellow blooms of somewhat rounded form, with average number of petals — found that flowers reached peak very quickly in our hot weather — this rose is rated very highly in England.

HAWAII, H.T. (Boerner '60). Orange-coral. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: failed to survive its first winter. Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: one of the most striking varieties in the garden, although it doesn't produce as many blooms as 'Tanya', and thus not quite as desirable for bedding. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) thinks 'Super Star' is far superior — a tall grower, shy on blooms — has the odd good flower. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 18 in.) says: too little bloom — lacks substance — opens fast — plants seem spindly. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) was disappointed in the number of blooms and growth of plant — will replace with 'Fritz Thiedemann' or 'Super Star'. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) expected better results this year but was disappointed — very slow growth — only a few flowers. However, for Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) the variety retains its place as one of the very best of the new roses — very floriferous — blooms long-lasting, with excellent autumn flowering. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 24 in.) advises: gave a poor performance this year — very few blooms of good form and colour. Mr. McDougall (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) notes: attractive bloom, holds well — fragrant —

mildewed badly. Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) observes: tall bush — good bloom but not exhibition type. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1-4 yrs.; 30 in.) thinks the variety worth growing for its beautiful colour — not an exhibition type, but anyway show day is only one day a year — plant needs heavy winter protection. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

HEIDELBERG, S. (Kordes '59). Rich crimson. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) reports: made slow growth, though healthy — blooms nice shape and colour, but few of them — will move to see if new location will improve. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments: 'am already impressed.' (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

HEINZ ERHARDT, Fl. (Kordes '62). Deep red. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) reports: a healthy bush — blooms are nice colour and form, but too few of them — slight fragrance.

HELENE SCHOEN, H.T. (Von Abrams '62). Deep red. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this another red worth looking at — bloom with rather heavy petalage — couldn't give it many marks for fragrance. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bloom production was below average (plant was slow in developing) — good healthy foliage — will look forward to next year's performance, as I believe this rose has possibilities. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: while bloom is exhibition quality, had so few I cannot see it in commerce long — growth bolt upright. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a perfect exhibition type, but a shy bloomer — not heavily foliated. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a good exhibition red, slow repeater — good plant habit — fragrant. Mr. Westbrook reports he lost his one plant last winter — the two additional bushes ordered for this year turned out to be weird substitutes — shall try again.

HENKELL ROYAL, H.T. (Kordes '64). 'This variety is the most brilliant red I have,' writes Mr. Peirce (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — the colour doesn't fade — blooms well, with long well-formed buds — nice shiny foliage — am adding two more bushes — 'I like it.'

HIGH ESTEEM, H.T. (Von Abrams '61). Two-toned pink. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 34 in.) comments: variety is a generous bloomer — flowers long-lasting and very fragrant — mildewed badly.

HONEY FAVOURITE, H.T. (Von Abrams '63). Light pink with some yellow at base. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) believes this rose has possibilities — bush not a tall grower, inclined to spread a little — enjoyed the colour of the flowers, however there were too few — hope for betterment next year.

HONEYMOON (Honigmond), Fl. (Kordes '60). Yellow. Mrs. Antoft (30 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) reports: well-formed blooms are fully double, on a very vigorous bush with dark crinkled leaf, healthy — would expect it to be ideal for hedges — fragrant. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: a wide, bushy plant — has foliage of an Old Fashioned Garden Rose — few blooms so far — an abundance of flowers could be intriguing on this type of foliage — we will wait to judge. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 14 in.) observes: growth was very slow — had few blooms — on its way out. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) notes: flowers are of good form and colour — a good garden rose. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) states: not so much bloom this year as usual, but it is a good variety. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

IDEAL HOME, H.T. (Laperriere '60). A pink and silver bicolour, reports Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.), floriferous and fragrant — a low, rather unattractive bush.

INDIANA, H.T. (C.&P. '65). This is an intense medium red, writes Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), a garden variety with very large foliage and stocky growth — very large blooms that last well — not a good exhibition rose.

INGE HORTSMANN, H.T. (Tantau '64). Bright red with pale yellow reverse. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: the large blooms are good in bud stage, but open fast — bush appears to be disease-free — this could be a good garden rose.

INNISFREE, Fl. (Dickson '64). Yellow-orange-pink. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 19 in.) reports: variety is very slow grower — blooms small but eye-catching, long-lasting — light green foliage — not too impressed, but hope for better results next year. Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: plants received were very poor — quite a mixture of colour, rose-pink turning to white, in some clusters, and yellow blending to rose-pink then to maroon, in others — no fragrance — this plant certainly not what it is advertised to be!

INTERMEZZO, H. T. (Dot '62). Lavender. Mrs. Antoft (15 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: had an abundance of bloom all through the season — flowers large and full — fragrant. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: continues to improve its growth habit — more bloom than last year — variety is not outstanding, but in the lavender class, is as good as they come. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says: not as good as 'Sterling Silver', will discard. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) considers this 'another lavender with no vigour' — disease-free. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) observes: did not do much in the first year, so far I prefer 'Sterling Silver'. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) mentions that variety is not free-flowering, but has some good blooms.

INVITATION, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '61). Salmon-pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: a bush of upright growth, disease resistant — free bloomer — so far has proven hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 90 in.) states: continues to be excellent — very full bloom and many of them — easy to grow in sun or shade.

ISABEL DE ORTIZ, H.T. (Kordes '62). Rose-red with silvery reverse. Mrs. Antoft (20 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: this variety is generous with bloom of good form — healthy growth — fragrant. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: bush of upright growth, excellent foliage — bloom of excellent quality, exhibition type, sparse — disease-resistant — 'one of the better roses on the market.' Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: slow growth in first year, with very little bloom — too early for comment, in view of reputation this rose has established. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) finds this a good exhibition variety — upright sturdy growth — disease-free. Mr. De Kever (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) agrees, but points out it was a slow repeater in first year — has high hopes for this rose. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.) goes further: 'one of the best H.T.s for exhibition, has won many awards.' Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says: a most beautiful rose which will win in any show. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: produces bloom of exhibition form — have put this rose on multiflora to increase stock. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) also found the variety a slow repeater — no disease problems — fragrant. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) likes the shape of the blooms, with their high centres, last well in a vase. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: plants are tall — blooms are large, in fair amount — good exhibition variety. This is a favourite of Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) with its classic form, long stems, upright and vigorous growth — successful in exhibition. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also notes its exhibition form — an upright plant with good foliage — a moderate bloomer. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: bush got away to a slow start, but shows real promise for future years, if it is winter hardy — am increasing. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) joins in the general consensus: this is a very promising rose.

JACK FROST, H.T. (Int. Great West Nurseries '62). White. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: although bush was planted late, it developed very well and produced some excellent exhibition type blooms — some sign of mildew. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: one plant did not survive winter, others were damaged — blooms tended to be spotted, probably results of aphids. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) says: blooms are exhibition type, when you get them which isn't too often — had only two all summer! Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) finds the bloom of nice shape and colour but 'a few more wouldn't hurt.' This is a fine vigorous white, that rates among the best, according to Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 60 in.) — excessively upright and rather tender. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) concurs: 'one of the best whites.'

JAMAICA, H.T. (Lindquist, int. Howard '65). Rose-red. A good garden rose, in the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) — free blooming — buds not of exhibition type. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) is enthusiastic: this missed by the fraction of a point being an A.A.R.S. this year and many of us find it far superior to those which won awards — colour a glowing shade of cherry-red, gorgeous under electric lights. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments: a background rose, blooms very long-lasting — decorative not exhibition form — colour is never displeasing — 'I like this rose.'

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, Gr. (Armstrong '61). Dark red. Mrs. Antoft (24 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: a very floriferous variety, with blooms in large clusters, slightly fragrant — did not grow as tall in this dry summer, in spite of irrigation. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) still considers this variety one of the best, if one does not object to dark splotches in colouring. Mr. Buckley (10 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: blooms always burn in the sun — have never been able to take a good picture of one specimen bloom because of this defect. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: 'probably wouldn't miss it, if we didn't have it' — fresh bloom is a beautiful velvety dark red, but loses this as it ages. Mr. De Kelyer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 44 in.) says: not my idea of a nice rose, too flat, surely not an exhibition bloom. Yet Mr. Goulding (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) finds it an excellent performer — prolific bloomer — vigorous and healthy plant. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: does not grow tall like other floribundas — bloom is flat, but very full-petalled — not a free-bloomer — 'on the whole I am disappointed in its performance.' Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) found it hardy, in spite of bad winter conditions — looks O.K. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) does not consider it outstanding in performance so far. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) writes: this has not been a very satisfactory rose — only average bloom production — colour a dull, flat shade of red. Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) found his plants did not attain sufficient height nor produce too many blooms in first year — expect better things next year. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) refers to the upright, vigorous plant growth — hardy — lots of bloom, outer petals darker in cooler, damp weather. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) bluntly reports: 'it was uncereemoniously executed this spring.' The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) considers this a quite useful garden variety — colourful — with at least average bloom production — quite hardy.

JOHN F. KENNEDY, H.T. (Boerner, J.&P. '65). A truly magnificent creamy white rose, writes Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) — very large flowers are produced abundantly on tall plants — nearly all were of exhibition calibre.

JOLIE MADAME, (Meilland '59). Bright rose. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: this variety bears medium size blooms of good colour and form — good repeater — vigorous bush with no disease — a good garden rose. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

KING'S RANSOM, H.T. (Morey, int. J.&P. '61). Golden yellow. Mrs. Antoft (11 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: plants produced an abundance of well-shaped

large blooms — color unfading — growth vigorous. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: no good flowers in first year — will report later. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: not much improvement over last year — still a spindly plant with very sparse bloom — not an attractive rose in my garden. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.) advises: failed to survive first winter. Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) points out: variety does not survive the winter too well here — but produces excellent bloom on plants that do survive. This is the best exhibition yellow, writes Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 30 in.). Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) thinks: colour is beautiful, form excellent, bloom grows without side buds on long straight stems. In my opinion the best of the yellows, says Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) — free blooming, exhibition type — vigorous and healthy. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: this is a good grower — blooms are of good quality — gives best performance in spring and fall. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was absolutely delighted with this rose — of excellent form and with exhibition possibilities — prolific bloomer. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: blooms are of good shape, not too many, ample number of petals — a good clear yellow. Mr. Mayer (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: flowers are of excellent colour but when open have a rather disappointing star-shaped appearance — fairly free-flowering — harder than average, should receive special winter protection. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) likes this rose and will order more. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) says: not too bad — somewhat like 'Ethel Sanday', better as a show rose, also 'McGredy's Yellow'. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) was rather disappointed in this variety and wonders if she has a true plant. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) finds the blooms hold their colour well, with ample production, but stems are weak. Looks promising to Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) although it did not have much bloom in first year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) also notes that stems seem a bit weak — good plant in first year. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) having lost one bush last winter, wonders whether it is hardy. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 50 in.) feels this variety will always be welcome among the yellows — performs best in the spring and fall. Mr. Westbrook, in spite of the fact he lost six plants in three years, writes: 'shall try again for this really fine exhibition rose.'

KLAUS STORTEBEKER, H.T. (Kordes '62). Bright red. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: plants were not so good this year, but usually carried plenty of exhibition blooms.

LADY ZIA, H.T. (Park '59). Light orange-scarlet. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: did not produce as much bloom this year — probably this lady likes warmer conditions better — some good bloom of exhibition quality. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) states: discarded after two years, as plants were not hardy. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) writes: after four years I have given up on this rose and discarded both plants; two blooms per bush per year are not enough, though admittedly these few are very attractive. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 30 in.) expresses it this way: some blooms are excellent, a joy to behold; most are not! Doesn't pay its rent, writes Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 20 in.), I should dispose of it humanely — maybe next year. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LAVENDER LASSIE, S. (Kordes '59). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4-5 yrs.; 60 in.) describes the variety as a tall, bushy plant, with flowers in large trusses — fragrant. Mr. Spencer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 66 in.) comments: continuously in bloom, large clusters of small rosette-type flowers — fragrant and very pretty — healthy. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LAVENDER PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) comments. a large rose for a floribunda — free-flowering — am not too fond of this colour — fragrant. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 20 in.) observes: another lavender with no vigour. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: a bushy plant

— blooms well twice in the season — colour deep lavender. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LEGENDARY, H.T. (P.&D. '62). Pale pink. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports; not as vigorous as last two years — buds are shapely and last well — in fall this can be an exhibition variety — healthy. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: a bush well-foliaged and free-flowering — rather on small side for exhibitor's bench — ideal rose for corsage-making. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 44 in.) comments: 'looks good when 'Royal Highness' is not around.' Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) emphasizes the fine healthy, upright growth — plenty of blooms on firm stems — but they dislike rain — winter-proof.

LIBERTY BELL, H.T. (Kordes '63). Deep pink with lighter reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: this is a vigorous sturdy bush, with excellent foliage — sparse bloom — 'not terribly interesting, a bedding type.' Mr. Keenan says he is not sold on this one, has not proven itself to date — will give it another year, if results the same, out it goes (a variety should pay for its keep). Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) states; produces large blooms on vigorous upright bush, best in fall — some blackspot. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) observes: has large high-centred bloom of exhibition quality — not too generous in first year. Mr. Peirce (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) found this a disappointing variety — not one bloom opened properly this year, and only six altogether. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: a good grower — blooms are large, fairly free-flowering — hardy and disease-resistant.

LILAC CHARM, Fl. (LeGrice '61). Pale lilac-mauve. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: low-growing bushy plant — had a little black-spot and mildew, but the delicate colouring and lovely single bloom make up for anything, in my estimation — 'the best of the lilacs,' Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: a lovely nearly single kind — only defect is the colour could be deeper and blooms don't last. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: classed as semi-double but most blooms have only six petals, some have twelve — always in bloom. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: flowers are artistically arranged on the stems and are perfect for Oriental arrangements. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: low-growing — blooms well — a very pretty variety, the only lilac I really like. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) feels the same, well worth having for its brief period of loveliness.

LILLI MARLENE, H.T. Fl. (Kordes, int. McGredy '59). Scarlet-red. Had another good performance from this plant, reports Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), a steady supply of attractive flowers through the season — a little mildew, late. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 5 yrs.) says: this rose remains in favour — always attractive. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: this low-growing bush remains one of the best reds — long-lasting bloom and excellent production. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) does not agree: 'finally put it on the rubbish pile as 'Siren', 'Cocorico' and 'Paprika' are 100 times better!' Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-6 yrs.; 30 in.) still considers it one of the best. Mr. Peirce (4 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: always in bloom — very vigorous bush. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

LITTLE FLIRT, Min. (Moore '63). Red blend. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) notes: the semi-double blooms of this variety open very quickly — a red and yellow bicolour.

LOTTE GUNTART, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Dark crimson. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: size of bloom of this rose is impressive — a vigorous plant — a real attention-getter in our garden this year.

LUCKY PIECE, H.T. (Gordon, int. Wyant '62). Salmon-pink. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) briefly notes: a 'Peace' with far more pink in it.

LUCY CRAMPHORN, H.T. (Kriloff '60). Orange-red. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: an upright bush with good foliage — blooms can be of exhibition quality — fragrant — this variety was a pleasant surprise to me. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: medium size blooms of good colour on a vigorous bush — no disease. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: improves with age — flowers are large — foliage is attractive.

MALIBU, Fl. (Morey '59). Coral-orange-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: the colour of the variety is like 'Montezuma' — flowers are of beautiful form — bush compact, disease-free. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

MARLENA, Fl. (Kordes int. Dickson '64). Crimson. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: a compact low-growing plant, has bloomed well — 'a pleasing red.'

MATTERHORN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). White. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 46 in.) reports: test plants, of average vigour, have been very subject to mildew in my coastal area — blooms are more full than 'Virgo', but do not have its perfect form. (A.A.R.S. '66.)

MAUVE MELODEE, H.T. (Raffel, int. Port Stockton Nursery '62). This variety has the loveliest colour in the lavender range, in the opinion of Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — very clear, richer and deeper than 'Sterling Silver' its parent — everyone is very enthusiastic about it — a decorative type.

MAXIM, Fl. (Tantau '61). Vermilion. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: flowers are 'Super Star' colour, with sharp-pointed H.T. buds — June bloom in trusses, and very beautiful — no real defects — hardy.

MELROSE, H.T. (Dickson '63). Creamy-white overlaid cherry-red. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) reports: colour is deep red and white, rather like 'Perfecta' but darker, and produces much better cleanly cut contrast — an excellent rose with good substance and colouring — withstood our winters with no more protection than an 8-inch mound. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: this variety is a disappointment, since the colour is seldom attractive and the blooms are too small for exhibition. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) observes: best rose in my garden last year, but a disappointment this season — blooms have exhibition form — very fragrant. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) draws attention to the excellent colour stability of flower, which opens out rather flat — average production — fragrant. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) found the variety slow in developing on canina stock — few flowers this year, form good.

MEMORIAM, H.T. (Von Abrams P.&D. '61). White to pale luminous pink. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: no other rose in our gardens has as perfect and beautiful shape, very full and long-lasting — colour very charming — floriferous — fragrant. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: a delightful clear pink — blooms well all season — 'can't see why such a lovely rose should have such a name.' Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers the delicate pink-to-white blooms of exhibition quality — plant small, tender. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: had slow growth first year and plant quite small, but blooms of exhibition quality and perfectly formed. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) mentions that while its blooming is continuous, there are not many at a time — 'this variety is surely noteworthy.' Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 20 in.) observes: an excellent rose of exhibition form on a poor bush — some blackspot. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: high-centred blooms are of exhibition quality — colour a shade darker than 'Royal Highness'. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: a good show variety, does not hold up in wet weather but is a beautifully shaped flower. Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says: stems are not long, but a beautiful flower. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) likes it better than 'Royal Highness'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: at its best a very fine exhibition

variety — blooms ball in wet weather — a slow repeater — 'in spite of faults too good to ignore.' Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also notes that blooms of variety ball badly in wet weather, but 'some year it won't rain all the time.'

MIGNONNE, H.T. (Gaujard '63). Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a pleasing small-flowered hybrid tea with well-formed clear salmon blooms — borne singly mostly — otherwise an H.T. flowered floribunda — bushy growth, blackspots badly.

MILORD, H.T. (McGredy '62). Crimson-scarlet. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: variety is not up to exhibition standard. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: improves with age — an upright, sturdy and hardy bush — plenty of repeat bloom — 'a good red.' Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees this is not an exhibition type, but a good garden variety — vigorous and free-flowering. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) found this rose a disappointment. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: 'if I received the right variety it is pretty bad, bloom has no form and few petals.'

MIRACLE, Fl. (Verbeck int. Ilgenfritz '61). Yellow blend. Mrs. MacDonald (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: two-year plants on own roots survived a bitter winter, and were first to bloom in summer — flowers as they open are like perfect small H.T.'s — colour is deep salmon — fragrance is marvellous — 'I really think I have found a winner for this area (Manitoba).' Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: this is a floribunda-form of 'Super Star' on a vigorous, bushy plant — 'a bed of 100 plants at Exposition Park (L.A.) has been excellent, heat never bothers them.'

MISCHIEF, H.T. (McGredy '61). Coral-salmon. Mrs. Antoft (14 pls.; 1 yr.) comments: colour of variety is deeper in fall — blooms not too full but produced in abundance. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: again produced a few blooms of excellent quality — a most attractive eye-catching rose — would like more bloom. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: colour is delightful, but a shy bloomer. Had many good blooms all summer, for Mr. De Kever (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — non-fading and fragrant. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: made strides this first year — at HOME in our garden; one feels that at once with a new rose. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: bush had a late start due to shocking spring conditions — may not be show quality, but makes a delightful bouquet or arrangement — fragrant. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: blooms have excellent form and are liked by all who see them — continuous — disease-resistant — am increasing stock. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: always in bloom, but flowers are small — a good garden rose. Gave a much better performance in second season for Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) — colour is very appealing — very fragrant. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) points out colour is 'Picture'-pink in L.A. area — but plant is a heavy bloomer. Mr. Parker (5 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) also notes similarity in colour to 'Picture', though bloom is a little larger — holds in bad weather or when cut — as a garden or cutting variety has few equals. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 40 in.) agrees: has form like 'Picture' — occasionally exhibition quality if disbudded. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: one of the best in colour range — 'am certainly going to increase this winter-proof beauty.' Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) writes: can highly recommend.

MISS CANADA H.T. (Blakeney, int. Eddie '64). Rose madder with silvery reverse. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: variety has sprawling growth similar to 'Josephine Bruce', exceptionally thorny — blooms of exhibition form that hold colour well, long-lasting, very heavy leaves and petals — good repeater — no disease problems (1st for 3 specimens at V.R.S. '65). Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: blooms are borne singly and in clusters — free blooming and long-lasting — plant habit upright and spreading. Mr. Buckley (15

pls.; 2 yrs.) comments: variety has a good colour, but from my own observation, would regard it as a little soft in texture, and not as rugged as some. It did not stand up too well in wet weather.

MISS IRELAND, H.T. (McGredy '61). Orange-yellow bicolour. 'Still remains a sparse, lanky colleen, which refuses to produce much in the way of blooms, for Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) — yet is quite attractive. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) calls this a decorative rose — colour is attractive but substance is lacking. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the colour — blooms are a bit thin, but lots of them — plants leggy — have not done well this year. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) finds the rose a slow repeater — a pretty multi-colour — attracts attention but not much to it. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) feels it should be deported, from his area at least! — it won't grow or bloom.

MISTER LINCOLN, H.T. (Armstrong '65). Rich red. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: very pleased with first year showing of this new rose — plants are vigorous. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: there were some good exhibition blooms, but most not well-formed — poor bedding effect in first year, but needs another year for proper assessment. Mr. De Kever (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: 'I like the colour of this rose,' freely produced on good stems — may not be an exhibition variety. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) says: an excellent red — growth was slow in first year and bloom sparse, but expect better results next year. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) enthuses: 'one of the most gorgeous reds I've seen' — not many blooms in first year but were exhibition quality — lovely fragrance. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) thinks this variety lived up to its advance billing — 'I particularly liked the way it held its head up.' Mrs. Kennedy (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: could be a show rose if cut early, comes out rather quickly. Mr. Laffey (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: bears large blooms on a strong upright plant, with good foliage. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) feels that first year performance of his bush did not equal advance claims — only a few blooms, which are large, full, well-formed but rather dull. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 52 in.) considers this a fine garden and cutting variety — not best exhibition quality, since it opens too rapidly, could win on occasion. Bush did not produce many blooms for the first year, for Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — but quality excellent. Mr. Miller (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: bloom of very good quality but supply limited — my wife's favourite rose for cutting this past summer. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) mentions the large fragrant blooms on a vigorous upright bush. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.) had a poor plant, not many petals on bloom — not impressed — may improve. So far am disappointed, writes Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.). Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) also was disappointed — having seen variety growing strong elsewhere, have hopes for next year. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: bud is long, opens rather quickly, somewhat loose — fragrant — a good rose. Almost a good rose, in the opinion of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) — a better plant than one of its parents, 'Chas. Mallerin', but inferior as regards bloom — a little short of exhibition form. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: a vigorous bush, but slow in growth — will wait till next year, may be a winner yet. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) notes: took too long to become established for any sensible judgement this year — blooms certainly hold record for fast opening.

MOUNT SHASTA, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '63). Mr. Buckley (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: this is a very good, vigorous, creamy-white, with good clean healthy foliage. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: hardly any bloom. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 45 in.) reports: this variety proved easy to grow and hardy to date — bloom substance on the thin side. Mrs. Kennedy (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: a good grower — pointed buds open to beautiful white blooms of good quality, mostly on single stems — should be excellent show rose. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: produces large exhibition bloom — plant upright, with good foliage — a good rose.

NEW EUROPE (Nouvelle Europe), Fl. (Gaujard int. Ilgenfritz '64). Vermilion. Mr. Peirce (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: all blooms grew singly, instead of in clusters, good size — lovely shiny foliage — 'I like the colour, if it grew more like a floribunda.'

OKLAHOMA, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '64). Dark red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) writes: this rose vied with 'Lotte Gunthard' as the show-stopper for this year — beautiful dark red buds are breath-taking — vigorous plant. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) considers his plant performed well for a maiden — tall, upright, well-clothed with foliage. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: sometimes produces a fine exhibition bud — open bloom is quite dead in colouring. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: 'I am impressed with this new rose.' Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) observes: colour is rather dull red — blooms seem to have strong stems, not many of them, form is fair, with lots of petals. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) explains: buds become huge with great promise, then days and days later blow open into nothing — fortunately gave only two so-called blooms this year — forget it!

OLE, Fl. (Armstrong '64). Orange-red. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: a brilliant scarlet rose with good flower clusters — excellent for bedding. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: a wonderful rose so easy to grow, many very full flowers that last a long time — vibrant unfading colour. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: a very colourful rose, variously described as vermilion, Turkey-red, flame, etc. — holly-like foliage — free bloomer — distinctive form — some fragrance.

ORANGEADE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Orange-vermilion. Mrs. Antoft (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) observes: blooms do not have too many petals, but variety is constantly in flower — fragrant. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: a good fall rose, colour excellent. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) agrees: 'a good colour.' Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: blooms are semi-double, come in profusion — a good garden rose. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: a spreading bush and healthy, attractive foliage — single blooms are long-lasting. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2-6 yrs.) considers this one of the best — good bright colour — lots of bloom, in large trusses. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees: 'you won't miss a bet on this one.' (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ORANGE DELBARD, H.T. (Delbard '61). Orange-red. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports: variety is a slow starter, has done nothing in three years — will discard. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also is not impressed — like 'Super Star' in colour — very few blooms.

ORANGE FLAME, H.T. (Meilland '62). Vermilion to orange-scarlet. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) reports: bloom can be exhibition quality, but plant is best put off to one side as it is a wickedly thorny item and the foliage can mildew — but on occasion the flower is quite stunning — needs sun.

ORANGE SENSATION, Fl. (de Ruiter '61). Orange-vermilion. A disappointing year for this rose, reports Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) — growth very slow, only a few blooms — colour and form good — not anywhere near last year's performance. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4-5 yrs.) notes: an intermittent bloomer — a popular variety.

ORIENTAL CHARM, H.T. (Duehrsen '60). Turkey-red. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1 yr.) reports: in first year a small compact bush had only fair growth — flowers were very large, bright red. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) was not impressed with bloom, although bush was strong and healthy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 70 in.) comments: variety has stunning poppy-like flowers and many of them — healthy foliage — should be grown as a spreading shrub.

OVERTURE, Fl. (Le Grice '60). Lilac-lavender. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: this is a dwarf bush, with large blooms, usually borne singly — colour is attractive — better than many lavender floribundas.

PADDY McGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '62). Deep pink. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: a bush of compact growth and disease-free — H.T. type bloom — little fragrance — recommend this as a good addition to the floribundas. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) comments: flowers of good form, come singly and in clusters, quantity above average — bushes well-clothed with excellent foliage. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) points out that this variety is distinctive, with nothing else like it — blooms in bursts. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 19 in.) observes: variety is slow to repeat — good rose for arranging. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) notes: a low-growing, compact rose, ideal for foreground of a planting — gave much better performance in second year. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) refers to the many H.T. type blooms — 'I like it.' Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) states: a very free-flowering variety, with large well-shaped blooms growing singly. Mr. Peirce (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) says: 'better in second year, but nothing exceptional.' Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this an excellent rose, when conditions are right — blooms are H.T. type.

PAINT BOX, Fl. (Dickson '63). Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) reports: this rose has larger blooms than 'Masquerade' — lots of flowers — upright strong bush — a very pleasing variety.

PAPA MEILLAND, H.T. (Meilland int. Wheatcroft '63). Dark red. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) writes: very pleased with first year performance — considerable bloom of excellent quality in spring, similar to 'Crimson Glory', not much in late summer — beautiful fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this variety did surprisingly well in my garden — blooms of exhibition quality and fragrant — more complete report next year. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) cautions: growth has been very slow — blooms few and far between and very ordinary — with one exception, which was a beauty in colour and shape — am living in hopes I'll see more of them, otherwise 'a much over-rated rose.' Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 54 in.) encourages: grew with great vigour this year after a disappointing first year. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 13 in.) writes: received a poor plant, which has been very disappointing. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this the most fragrant rose in the garden — bloom not too freely produced — not a vigorous grower. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) also encourages: this rose did well this year — blooms excellent in form, last well. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) observes: while plant really stretched up this fall, bloom was not prolific — fragrant. Mr. Peirce (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) would like this rose if it bloomed more. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) suggests: 'I must have received a good plant — can fault it only on semi-fast opening — have ordered an additional four, need I say more?'

PASCALI, H.T. (Lens '63). White. Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: produced abundant, perfectly shaped blooms on medium-sized plants — 'I like this rose for cutting and arranging.' Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: we liked this rose very much this year — produced very beautifully shaped blooms that would take a prize at any show — shall increase stock. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: plant received in '64 did not make the grade — however, new one proved to be sturdy in growth, with plenty of blooms — needs another year of testing. Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: blooms of good form, but small, on strong straight stems. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 1 yr.) observes: blooms are of medium size, not for exhibition. Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) finds this variety a good bloomer — disease free. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 40 in.) commends the perfectly formed small blooms that last well on bush, and when cut — should become very popular. On the other hand, Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds it rather a disappointment — form is loose, necks

a little weak — not prolific — tempted to dispose of it. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) admits the bloom is a little on the small side, but notes its excellent form — ‘too good to miss.’

PAUL BUNYON, Gr. (Von Abrams int. P.&D. ’61). Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: the colour is a very dark red — produced a healthy bush, which was moderately floriferous.

PEACH GLOW, Fl. (Boerner J.&P. ’60). ‘This is a first rate rose — low-growing and compact — very floriferous — the name describes the colour, which is most attractive,’ writes Dr. Lea (3 pls.; 1 yr.).

PERFECTA SUPERIOR, (Kordes ’63). Deep pink. Hardy, healthy and handsome is the comment of Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) — had many blooms of good quality. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers it a variety that could find its way to the show table, although not as often as its parent — in hot weather produces quite a few deformed blooms — colour is clear, considering its source. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 39 in.) comments: the large blooms are of good form — an upright bush with dark green foliage, best in fall — a good garden rose.

PICCADILLY, H.T. (McGredy ’60). Red and yellow bicolour. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: a variety with a most attractive colour combination, yellow predominating — excellent bloomer (38 blooms on one bush before August 1st) — very popular. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) calls this a most interesting and prolific rose — first blooms of season are a delight — only occasionally of exhibition quality. A very attractive garden rose, comments Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 30 in.) well worth space in any garden. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) considers it supersedes ‘Tzigane’ — a very fine plant. Mr. De Kever (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: starts early and blooms all summer — I value this rose very highly. Mrs. Foot (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: bloom has graceful form, rather small, petallage not too full — not outstanding but attractive. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) notes: a fine rose with plenty of bloom, even in its first year — bronzy foliage is attractive — a gay bicolour. Mr. Goulding (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.), like Mr. Cadsby, considers it better than ‘Tzigane’ — blooms right up to frost — a real eye-catcher. Dr. Gowland (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 42 in.) says this rose is one of his favourites — an arrangement of these is spectacular. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) thinks the bloom is more attractive in early stage than when open — ‘cheerful in the garden.’ Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) concedes most rosarians like this rose — ‘I am not impressed.’ Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: blooms make a bright spot, but there are not too many of them — hope for all round improvement next year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: has never done anything for me, but have seen some excellent bloom, though thin. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks the bright yellow and red blooms glow like a flame, but unfortunately fade, yet hang on. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) points out that while bloom is on the thin side and opens quickly, if cut at right stage can be used for exhibition — a valuable garden decorative. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1-5 yrs.; 32 in.) writes: ‘I’ll go out on a limb: this is one of the best; for growth, disease resistance and continuous beauty of colour, you can’t beat it; a little thin? — what do you want, all this and heaven too?’ Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees that this is an outstanding variety. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

PINK DUCHESS, H.T. (Boerner ’59). Pink blend. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: a sparse bloomer, but quality was improved — can produce exhibition bloom, but you would have to be lucky in the timing for the show! Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) comments: failed to survive third winter. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) calls this ‘still one of the best’ — first to bloom, perfect flowers on individual stems. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

PINK PARFAIT, Gr. (Swim '60). Medium to light pink. Mrs. Antoft (16 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: colour is rather spotty, in an unusual and attractive way — fragrant. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: a tremendous bedder — excellent in the fall — some blackspot. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: all plants bloomed well this year and flowers seemed to hold better due to cold weather — classification as grandiflora is misleading, in my garden 'Fashion' and 'Spartan' produce larger blooms, not to mention 'Daily Sketch'. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) likes the prolific, if small blooms — disease free — good bedding variety. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: too dainty for a grandiflora, both bush and flowers — sparse bloom, opens too fast. Mr. De Kever (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) concurs: 'does not look like a grandiflora' — small flowers of excellent form, but do not last very long in hot sun. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.) points out: this nice, old-fashioned pink rose with good foliage, seems immune to bad weather conditions. Variety was a prolific bloomer through summer and late fall for Mr. Goulding (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 58 in.). Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: showed very good growth again this year, and excellent blooms — will be planting more. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) enthuses: bloomed all season, had more than any other rose in the garden, except 'Carrousel' — on Oct. 28 both plants have three blooms of good shape and colour after frost, then rain, and finally snow — can't see this a grandiflora. Dr. Lea (2 pls.; 1-5 yrs.) still rates this one of the best roses in the garden — perfectly formed, long-lasting flowers, in trusses, and in profusion. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) thinks the medium-size flowers open too fast — will discard next year. Its colour and form recommend it for arranging, in the opinion of Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) — in my garden it needs to produce more bloom. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: a very free-blooming rose, resembles 'First Love' in colour and shape. 'I would not want to lose it,' writes Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.), bears many rather small fresh clear pink flowers. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) emphasizes: variety is practically always in bloom, which are small, dainty and in clusters. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) says: a terrific bloomer, best in spring and fall, or in cool summer — in warm weather blooms come and go quickly — 'wouldn't be without it.' Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: produced good quantity of blooms, but were small — not a grandiflora. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) concludes: must have got a poor plant of a poor variety — 'it has had it.' (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

PREMIER BAL, H.T. (Meiland '59). Pink blend. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: this old reliable never fails to produce a moderate quantity of spectacular blooms — should have more of it. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) notes: 'this is my wife's favourite for its delicate lilac shading, I'd like to see more bloom.' Mr. De Kever (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: a good exhibition rose but not too freely produced. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) refers to the wonderful blooms of cream, with soft rose edging — does not stand rain, but very worthwhile. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

PRESIDENT DR. SCHROEDER, H.T. (Kordes '59). Crimson-red. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: not much bloom this year, but good quality — if you are a lover of a big red rose and who is not, this is a variety that will please. Mrs. Neil (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: there are better reds in my garden, so I could do without this one. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RABBIE BURNS, H.T. (Arnot int. Croll '59). Carmine-pink, base of petal red. 'Produced some of the most beautiful flowers I've seen,' writes Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) — blooms high-centred, fragrant — try it. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RAYMOND CHENAULT, Cl. (Kordes '60). This is a vigorous-growing climber with large heads of bright red blooms, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 ft.) — has attractive disease-free foliage — little repeat bloom.

RED CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Tantau '63). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) reports: a medium-sized rose, with well-shaped buds of exhibition form — looked promising in its first year.

RED DANDY, Fl. (Norman '59). Bright scarlet. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 15 in.) reports: growth of plant was slow — blooms of H.T. type, good shape and colour, when you got any! Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: variety has done well this year — blooms fairly large, colour resembles 'Lilli Marlene' — profuse bloomer — a good variety. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

RESOLUT, Fl. (Tantau '62). Orange-red. This has 'Super Star' colour with larger blooms and more rounded buds than 'Maxim', reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.), produced a good show in June.

RINA HERHOLDT, H.T. (Herholdt '59). Cream flashed with pink. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: not hardy in my garden, died during first winter — 'I don't think this rose is much improvement on 'Perfecta', will not replace.' Mr. McNally (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a strong healthy grower, impressive in the garden, like a peony — could never come up to 'Perfecta', if judging one plant means anything — will not increase. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: a good grower and bloomer — flowers last well — certainly worth a place in any garden, but look out for Rust! (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

ROSE OF TRALEE, Fl. (McGredy '64). Rose-pink blend. Mr. Goulding 1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: an excellent disease-resistant floribunda, which continues to bloom after several frosts — flowers nicely formed and plant vigorous and shrubby. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: a sturdy plant with plenty of healthy foliage (in a bad year for mildew) — blooms are in small clusters — needs another year of testing.

ROUGE DOT, H.T. (Dot '62). Deep red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: variety has medium-sized bud and bloom — can be beautiful but often has double centres, and burns badly in the sun — not for exhibition — very sturdy growth.

ROYAL HIGHNESS, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '62). Light pink. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.) advises: variety failed to survive first winter. Mr. Buckley (20 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: not a vigorous grower or prolific bloomer — lost my own plant in my heavier soil, but those in well-drained sandy soil at the Rose Garden (Experimental Farm) came through well. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the delicate pink blooms of good form — very few of them — an upright plant. Mr. De Kelder (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this a very good exhibition rose — very fragrant. Dr. Gowland (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) points out variety is not what one could call a good grower — colour has a tendency to fade out — not too hardy. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: had reasonably good quantity of bloom in first year — like all light coloured blooms will ball in wet weather — 'worth growing.' Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds the blooms very large and well-formed — very attractive. Mr. Mayer (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: bloom production fair in first year, tendency to ball — foliage healthy and glossy — inclined to think this may be one of the best of the light pinks in recent years. Mr. Miller (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) writes: 'I still find the colour disappointing (too pale), in spite of the excellent bloom and perfect buds.' Mr. Morden (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) also finds that the large blooms of exhibition form have a tendency to ball in wet weather — good repeater. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: is generous with high-centred bloom, but does not withstand wet weather. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: lost one plant over winter, other seems to grow well — prefer 'Memoriam', though the bush is not as good — will not keep it. Mrs. Morton (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 40 in.) says: beautiful blooms of exhibition quality grow on firm stems, long-lasting — some mildew. Although blooms

are rather scanty, each is an exhibition rose, writes Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 30 in.). Mr. Peirce (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) advises: a tall bush — good exhibition-size blooms on long stems. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) enthuses: 'an outstanding rose — I know of no better exhibition variety — not free-blooming but not stingy either — I have yet to see a poor bloom on this variety.' Mr. Westbrook lost his one plant over the winter; 'I shall surely replace it, no one should be without this beauty.'

RUMBA, Fl. (Poulsen '60). Yellow, orange and red. Mr. Buckley (20 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: this is a very bright floribunda like 'Masquerade' and 'Circus', just as floriferous — quite effective as a bedding plant. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: a low-growing compact bush — blooms coral-pink, long-lasting — moderate bloom production.

RUTH HEWITT, Fl. (Norman '63). Creamy-white. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.) notes: variety has medium-size blooms of H.T. form and colour, long-lasting — doubt if this should be classed as floribunda — a good rose which is well recommended.

SABINE, H.T. (Tantau '62). Deep rose. 'This is the most fragrant rose I know, even more so than 'Super Star', writes Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.); an attractive deep pink on a strong plant. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: has good form, good colour — for first year free-blooming — very fragrant — 'am much impressed.' Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: these are developing well — plants are strong — 'I think I am going to like this one.' Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) is also very pleased with this disease-resistant beauty — ordered more for next year — 'what fine fragrance!'

SALVO, H.T. (Herholdt '59). Crimson. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) writes: this variety surprised me with its performance — blooming is better than average — another year should give me an idea of its capabilities. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

SAMBA, Fl. (Kordes '64). A bright yellow and red floribunda which I shall watch with interest, since it is very attractive in its first year, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.).

SANTA TERESA D'AVILA, H.T. (Da Silva '61). Pink and yellow bicolour. This variety continues to be a good performer for Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 2 yrs.).

SARATOGA, Fl. (Boerner int. J.& P. '64). White. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: 'I can now well recommend this floribunda, which in some respects, is better in my garden than 'Iceberg', blooms are larger and they do not droop as much.' Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: very good bloomer and quite effective as a bedding plant, but not as prolific as 'Ivory Fashion', nearest to it in the garden. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) notes: well-shaped flowers and lots of them, but do not last long — may do better next year. Mr. Grindle reports his bush was winter-killed — will try more next year. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: bloom is bigger than 'Iceberg', but not so many — lost one bush last winter — a real good floribunda, have added more. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 32 in.) says: this variety is often compared with 'Iceberg' which I prefer, but both are outstanding. 'Evidently cannot take Lakehead weather,' writes Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) — produced miserably this year — has another chance. The writer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) has been very disappointed in the performance of this variety — quite ordinary in all respects.

SCARLET GEM, Min. (Meilland int. C.&P. '61). Clear even orange-scarlet. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) considers this a lovely little red rose — blooms well — slightly fragrant.

SCARLET QUEEN ELIZABETH, Fl. (Dickson '63). Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: rather disappointing in its first year — not as vigorous or as healthy as 'Queen Elizabeth', and blooms were not well developed. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: some bloom of good colour — will have to wait to form an opinion. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: lost one plant over last winter, so doubt its hardiness — remaining plant gave a very few beautiful blooms — variety may have its place. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this suffers greatly in comparison with 'Queen Elizabeth', is not in the same class.

SCHOOL GIRL, L.C. (McGredy '64). Orange-apricot. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: blooms have good form and the colour attracts favourable comments from all visitors to my garden — free bloomer, and definitely recurrent — if winter-hardy in this area, will be a top-notch large flowering climber.

SEA PEARL, Fl. (Dickson '64). Shrimp shaded peach and cream. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this is a medium pink, with long tapered buds and ample petals — very little fragrance, long-lasting — produced from June to September, never stopped — 'the best pink floribunda I have in my garden, is in the same class for over-all blooms as 'Iceberg', a winner for sure.' Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: it is developing well, and I like the bloom — these are H.T. type, come on a single stem — form good.

SHE, Fl. (Dickson '62). The colour is orange-red-opal, silver reverse, deepening with age, writes Mrs. Antoft (12 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.). Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: medium size blooms are of good colour — repeats well — bush vigorous and disease-free.

SHERRY, Fl. (McGredy '60). Brownish-red. A good bush, with large blooms carried well apart, reports Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 6 yrs.; 30 in.) — an unusual colour.

SILVER TIPS, Min (Moore '61). Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) comments: this variety is constantly in bloom — numerous, narrow, pink petals with silver tips — more persistent than any other miniature — fragrant — disease-free.

SIMONE, H.T. (Mallerin '61). Mauve. Mr. Mayer (5 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: colour of this variety is not too attractive (there are better varieties in mauve class) — blooms are large but stems are weak, so that there is much drooping, particularly in wet weather — produces many blooms especially early in the season — disease resistance and hardiness good — while colour is unusual and attracts visitors temporarily, rose has too many faults to obtain a good rating, and I believe I shall eventually discard my bushes. The writer (2 pls.; 1 yr.) agrees in a general way — shall retain the variety for purposes of comparison with others in our collection.

SINCERA, H.T. (Camprubi '63). White. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: this is a fine vigorous white, among the best — medium-size buds are shapely — growth is vigorous, somewhat bushy — tender and will mildew. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 50 in.) reports: improved this year, in fact was better than either 'Matterhorn' or 'John F. Kennedy' — some mildew in a bad season — not as perfect as 'Virgo' but has a few more petals.

SOMBRERO, Fl. (McGredy '62). Colour is cream overlaid rose, turning to light red with age, writes Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) — variety blooms well, flowers quite pleasing — clean healthy foliage.

SOPRANO, H.T. (Lens '61). Vermilion. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: this is a very lovely rose in the 'Super Star' colour, but far superior in my location — almost thornless — the charming blooms are very long lasting — it might be tender in colder locations of Canada, but worth a try.

SOUTH SEAS, H.T. (Int. J.&P. '61). Coral-pink. Variety grew very tall this year for Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) — bloom was sparse and not of good form — it will never be much of a garden or show rose, in my opinion. Mr. Buckley (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: provided a tremendous bedding effect in July, with very large blooms — gave another in August. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 12 in.) notes: we have a poor plant and secure no results — may move it. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) reports: had a few lovely blooms. Our outstanding rose this year, writes Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) — blooms have such substance and are always beautiful — maybe there could be more. Mr. Goulding (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) notes: very pleasing colour — large, excellently formed blooms, on hardy, disease-free and vigorous bush — blooms entire season. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 42 in.) observes: large blooms are 6 in. to 7 in. across — good colour — sturdy, upright bush, disease-free — one of the best garden roses.

STADT KIEL, S. (Kordes '62). Orange-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 72 in.) reports: bloom was really fine in June — H.T. flowers grow in large trusses, these individual trusses are equal to those of any floribunda in commerce — repeated this year better than in the past — good foliage, large healthy bush.

STADT ROSENHEIM, S. (Kordes '61). Orange-red. A shrub which will equal most grandifloras in this colour, is the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 84 in.) — made a fine show in June and gave repeat blooms despite dry weather — healthy and hardy.

STELLA, H.T. (Tantau '59). Pink blend. Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) comments: bloom is heavily petalled, prolific — slight fragrance — disease-free. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: has attractive exhibition type bloom — healthy and vigorous. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: will have to make way for newcomers next year. Mr. De Kelder (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) observes: bloom is freely produced on stiff stems — upright plant — worthy of a place in your garden. Came back in favour this year, reports Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.), we found it a stunning rose. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: a variety that has me baffled, the bush really has vigorous growth, however it is subject to blackspot — a free bloomer — quality not good and flowers ball badly — after five years will discard. A good garden rose, writes Mr. McNally (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), in a sunny season the buds had trouble breaking even; maybe plants were given too much barnyard manure. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) complains: have not received a good bloom from this variety in '65; am discarding. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 36 in.) also shows disappointment: this year it has been a complete failure, practically no bloom. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 3-4 yrs.; 30 in.) says: 'I'll go along with this one' — good form, growth, and very free-flowering. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

SUMMER SUNSHINE, H.T. (Armstrong '62). Deep yellow. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this an outstanding yellow which is long-lasting for that colour — good form but hard to exhibit — can't top 'Isobel Harkness' for production. Mr. Jenkins (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.) comments: blooms are long-lasting — a little mildew — still maintain this is one of the prettiest yellows to date. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) reports: an upright bush with plenty of good foliage — free bloomer, flowers do not fade — no disease. This is the best yellow yet, in the opinion of Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) — strong plant with healthy foliage. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: 'I still cannot believe this one, it is too good to be true; if it proves winter hardy, it is the best yellow I have, and that includes 'Hunter's Moon'!

SUMMER SONG, Fl. (Dickson '62). Vivid orange and lemon-yellow. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: this is a dwarf, bright floribunda, a little better than 'Golden Slippers'.

SUPER STAR (TROPICANA), H.T. (Tantau '60). Light vermilion. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1-2 yrs.) reports: not as tall this year but produced many beautiful, perfectly formed blooms — fragrant — much admired. Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: vigorous bush, but bloom is small, may be due to cool weather, not too prolific — foliage clean — 'I like this rose as cut bloom, but can't get enthusiastic about it in the garden, find the colour harsh outside — over-rated for me.' Variety seems to be improving with age for Mr. Billington (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 60 in.) — tall grower this year — more bloom of small size but excellent quality, and colour is very outstanding. Largely because of its colour this rose is still tops, says Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.). Mrs. Buckingham (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) finds variety an excellent grower, free flowering — high, tight buds open to perfect, sweetly scented flowers. Mr. Buckley (25 pls.; 3 yrs.) states: without doubt the best plant in the garden for color, brilliance and all round performance. Mr. Cadsby (3 pls.; 3 yrs.) observes: colour is outstanding — growth vigorous, superb cut flower — probably greatest rose since 'Peace'. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) says: the most asked-about rose we have — our two plants seem only average for colour and form of bloom — would like more. Mr. De Kelver (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: 'this is truly a dandy rose, I can find no faults to report.' Mrs. Gallagher (pls.; 3 yrs.) finds it spectacular in every way, form, colour and fragrance — lovely in the garden. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) prefers 'Fritz Thiedemann' as an individual rose, but 'Super Star's abundance and long-lasting quality of bloom place it among top five in his selection of best roses. Mr. Miller reports: of my three bushes, two were completely winter-killed, one bush left was too weak to bloom — have very little hope for it coming through the winter. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 1-3 yrs.; 21 in.) admits: 'this is one rose I can't seem to grow' — few blooms of good colour and form — suckers badly on both canina and multiflora. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says: this is a marvellous rose. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: people like this rose — am discarding one. Mrs. Neil (2 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 48-60 in.) enthuses: 'if I could have only two roses in my garden 'Super Star' would be one.' Mrs. Packard (8 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) reports: in first year they were excellent, though not enough bloom — since, they have had less bloom, lots of mildew and serious die-back, two died; seems like a one-year rose, this has been the case with many rosarians in this area. Mr. Parker (10 pls.; 2-5 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: very tall — profuse bloomer — highly fragrant. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) considers this a very remarkable rose — bloom form is good, not large but of good substance. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) advises his bushes improved in growth this year, with many exhibition specimens, stunning fragrance — next to 'Peace' and 'Crimson Glory' this is his favourite. Mr. Spencer (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 54 in.) finds the variety vigorous, tall, upright — sweet fragrance — always in bloom. Mr. Westbrook (9 pls.; 1-5 yrs.; 12-36 in.) feels that the habit of growth and bloom production is too variable — prefer 'Fritz Thiedemann'. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

SUSPENSE, H.T. (Meilland '60). Deep red and yellow reverse. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) is still enthusiastic about this rose in its second year, especially in the bud to half-open stage — does not hold after cutting. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 3 yr.) comments: has very pretty buds, which open too fast, no good for exhibition — excellent for floral arrangements. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'shall discard.' Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 32 in.) again found this variety's performance disappointing — 'should be called 'Scrooge' for stinginess of bloom' — what there is, not attractive in form. (*Last year (5) for reporting this rose.*)

SWARTHMORE, H.T. (Meilland '63). Fuchsia-red, medium purple-red edges. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: a very fine rose — bloom of exhibition type — bush of vigorous growth. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 56 in.) notes: variety produces an exhibition-type bud that is slow opening — often unattractive,

with a black edge or smoky shading — at its best one of the finest exhibition varieties. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: had a very few blooms — slow to repeat — hope it will do better next year. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 50 in.) advises: my plant had more mildew than any I ever grew — it was the end of August before a bloom could develop — good in a warm, sunny location — can be of exhibition quality. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) observes: has exhibition form — large bloom — sparse foliage — hardy here — a little mildew.

SWEET AFTON, H.T. (Armstrong '64). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) reports: colour is bluish pink — bud is attractive, but loose and not as well-formed as 'Memoriam' and 'Royal Highness' — bush with quite strong and healthy growth — more of a garden rose.

SWEET VIVIEN, Fl. (Raffel int. Port Stockton Nursery '63). Pink with light yellow centre. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: everyone is delighted with this rose, it is different — one parent, 'Little Darling', gives it a similar bud, but the open bloom looks like a single, though it has about 12 petals — a continuous bloomer, with dark very healthy foliage — no troubles of any kind in one of our worst seasons — 'a real charmer!'

TANYA, H.T. (Maurice Combe int. J.&P. '59). Burnt orange. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: showed very little if any improvement from last year, slow growth and inferior bloom; 'I can see this plant heading for the incinerator!' Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) writes: has many nice flowers but they do not last long enough in warm weather — not a hardy rose in my garden. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: did well this year and has many merits, including unusual colour, and a bud that holds well — one of the most tender of all hybrid teas, and my plants are on south side of the house. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: blooms are an unusual colour, of good form, a bit thin — bloomed early in the season — this year trouble-free. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) likes it: 'one of the best for shape and colour, a great producer' — grave weakness is lack of winter resistance, needs a lot of protection, but is worth it. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

TELSTAR, Fl. (Gandy '63). Orange to orange-buff. Mrs. Antoft (10 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) describes this new rose: the orange buds open to coppery-gold, petals are crinkled and waved, with orange-red tips, flushed scarlet with age — sensational and free-flowering — a vigorous bush with clean foliage.

THANKSGIVING, H.T. (Warriner int. Howard '62). Autumnal shades of bronze with reverse of petals Pompeian red. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 4 yrs.) reports: this is a fantastic rose in Southern California, and very beautiful in its warm orange colouring — almost no thorns, stems as long as you wish — 'I get 300 blooms per plant per year, and always beautiful.'

THE FARMER'S WIFE, Fl. (Boerner int. J.&P. '62). Sunrise pink. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this is a tall grandiflora-type, with large H.T. flowers — one of the better varieties of this group.

TONI LANDERS, Fl. (Poulsen '61). Light tangerine. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) comments: plant had few blooms of good colour, in clusters — slow to repeat — disease-free, but lacks vigour — will probably discard. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: bloom is quite single and a bright vermilion — 'I am not sure if I have the right variety, but it is gay and cute.' Mr. Spencer (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: always in bloom — foliage is thin but large and healthy dark green — quite hardy here.

TORCH SONG, H.T. (Meiland int. C.&P. '59). Vermilion. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 7 yrs.; 35 in.) says he prefers 'Aztec' — bloom of this variety is not as vivid, nor as long-lasting, nor as prolific. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

TRAVIATA, H.T. (Meilland '63). Red blend. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) comments: variety bears attractive, well-shaped red and white-toned blooms. Dr. Lea (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: a good bicolour — upright bush — first year performance was satisfactory. Mr. Peirce (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: a free bloomer, but rather dirty like 'Perfecta' but is beautiful in the garden when open — not an exhibition rose.

UNCLE WALTER, H.T. (McGredy '63). Red Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a bush with dark shiny foliage — lots of velvety red, beautiful blooms, which attracted much attention — fragrant. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: will reserve judgment for another year — bush rather dormant through season and then produced tall, sprawling canes late in fall — very few blooms. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) reports: had healthy and vigorous growth, but not many blooms, which were of poor quality in both shape and colour — for me 'just another red rose,' lots better. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: bushes were too big for the bed, so had to be moved, made good growth but had few blooms — were good colour, which holds, reflex petals. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) writes: an unruly bush, needs lots of room — at its best, a good exhibition variety — some fragrance — with me a sparse bloomer, but seems to be erratic in this respect.

VAGABONDE, Fl. (Lens '62). Salmon-pink. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: variety is not a strong grower, nor exactly a free bloomer — 'I do like the colour of the H.T. type blooms.'

VERA DALTON, Fl. (Norman '61). Camelia-rose. An excellent variety that performs well, in the opinion of Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) — is free-blooming — a delightful pink floribunda that should be with us for a long time. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a beautiful H.T. type floribunda in pink shades — lovely in June, but not much later bloom — blackspots. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.) notes: semi-double blooms, in large clusters held upright on stiff stems — free flowering — bushy growth habit.

VIENNA CHARM, H.T. (Kordes '63). Coppery orange. Mr. Buckley (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this new variety showed considerable promise this year — bears very large peach coloured blooms, with darker apricot in the centre, a beautiful combination. Mr. Goulding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: showed very small growth first year — blooms are most interesting colour and well-shaped, sparse — foliage disease-resistant — expect improvement. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) comments: lost the two bushes I had in '64 — present plant has performed well — upright growth, good foliage — beautiful bloom (my wife's favourite) — fragrant — hope it proves hardy this time! Mr. Laffey (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) notes: a vigorous plant with shapely blooms of unusual coppery-orange colour, which are inclined to open too quickly — not too many of them. Mr. McDougall (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) notes: rather small flowers — disease-free — will not repeat. Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) writes: this rose does not like to travel, after planting six bushes over a period of two years, I finally succeeded in getting one to take — had few blooms of good form and colour, which open too fast for exhibition — seems to be better than 'Chantre', one of its parents. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: colour is unlike any other rose in the garden, and has attracted many comments — very similar to 'Bronze Masterpiece' — bloom is very large but doubt if it has exhibition quality. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) found the variety highly susceptible to mildew — flowers large, full and flattish, at times — can wither, and needs cutting when mature. Mr. White (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) says: very shy with flowers but still worthwhile for the unusual colour — hardy.

VIOLET CARSON, Fl. (McGredy '63). Peach-pink, silvery reverse. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: variety showed sturdy growth, excellent

dark green foliage — H.T. type buds borne in clusters, free blooming — a charming colour we need in floribundas. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: had more vigour than last year, and very attractive at times — H.T. form buds, somewhat resembles 'Little Darling' in colour and foliage — thought this a good variety. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) advises: plant did not get going till late in season — very double exquisite blooms carried in trusses, lovely for decorative work — had mildew.

WAR DANCE, Gr. (Swim '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bishop (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: necks of this variety seemed to be stronger in second year, with result that blooms held up better — will retain for another year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: growth is spreading, not too vigorous — bloom of good form, but necks are much too weak for size of flowers — not a particularly good variety.

WENDY CUSSONS, H.T. (Gregory '59). Cerise flushed scarlet. Mr. Bishop (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: recovery of plants was delayed after severe winter, but worth waiting for. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) says: a good garden rose — not too vigorous. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: very low-growing bush results in short stems — bloom of excellent form. Mr. De Kelver (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: truly a nice rose of perfect form, always in bloom, of exhibition type — fragrant. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1 yr.) writes: a splendid rose with fine fragrance — a wide bushy plant, and bloom of charming old-fashioned pink colour — unusual in this garden where every plant seems to try to reach the sky, 'Wendy Cussons' remained about medium height. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: in spring had some really good blooms, both in colour and form — the rest of the season not many, and only average. Mr. McNally (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: blooms are exhibition quality — low-growing bush, would like stronger stems, hardy — a good garden rose. Mr. Morden (3 pls.; 1-2 yrs.; 24 in.) likes the flowers of good colour and form. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: bushes did not like pruning to the crown after a bad winter, took time to recover — however, it is one of the most satisfactory roses in cultivation. The variety is doing much better this year for Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.), blooms are exhibition quality, fair quantity — one of our favourites. Mr. Selwood (5 pls.; 4-6 yrs.) writes: 'this is a fine exhibition and garden rose which no one should be without.' Mr. Spencer (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) says: this year production was terrific, cut over 100 blooms of exhibition quality — susceptible to blackspot — hardy. Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 1-5 yrs.; 20 in.) observes: bears excellent fragrant bloom, of exhibition form and unfading colour — weakness, low plant growth. Mr. White (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) finds it not too vigorous — blooms not too plentiful, but excellent form, long-lasting when cut — very fragrant — a really worthwhile variety. (*Last year for reporting this rose.*)

WESTMINSTER, H.T. (Robinson '60). Cherry and red bicolor. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: performed well in first year — vigorous and healthy — considerable bloom of excellent quality — very fragrant — have high hopes for this variety. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 2-3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: large blooms are rather loose — colour attractive — good form — moderate number, very fragrant — foliage good.

WHITE PRINCE, H.T. (Von Abrams int. P.&D. '61). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: this variety had too few flowers, which are usually of good form — a tall plant.

WISBECH GOLD, H.T. (McGredy '64). Deep golden yellow edged pinkish-red. Mr. Gouding (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: growth of bush was slow in first year and blooms sparse, though excellently formed, and colour quite unusual — hope for better results next year.

WOBURN ABBEY, Fl. (Sidley & Cobley '62). Orange with yellow and red shades. Mr. Bishop (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: bloom was much admired, but plant prone to mildew. Mr. Buckley (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: this promises to be one of the brightest floribundas in the garden — a prolific bloomer, and has bright orange colouring — very vigorous plants. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: good flower production — really outstanding colour — for me, still a bright spot in the garden — sturdy growth and winter hardy. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.) advises: plant had poor start in a late spring — colour excellent, although bleached some in heat — good fragrance — vigorous growth in late season. 'One of the best orange-yellow floribundas,' in the opinion of Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.). Mr. Morden (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: bears small flowers of good form and colour, in clusters — pictures in catalogue do not do this rose justice — a good garden rose. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 25 in.) writes: this variety is very poor for me, have not had a good rose yet! Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: colour is tangerine basically — average bloomer — healthy and hardy here, where it is well liked. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) says: a fine colour — with me it does not repeat — low grower, for the front row.

WORLD'S FAIR SALUTE, H.T. (Morey int. J.&P. '64). Red. Mr. Buckley (30 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: this was the most outstanding rose in the Rose Garden and the Test Gardens, for its performance in the first year — no other one-year plant was as vigorous or produced as many or as large well-shaped blooms — flowers large, deep red, velvety.

YELLOW DOLL, Min. (Moore '63). Mrs. Antoft (5 pls.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) comments: bears large, perfect H.T. form roses of golden yellow which fade slightly when full open — continuously in bloom — no disease. Mrs. Morton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 7 in.) notes: buds are of H.T. form, very full.

YELLOW QUEEN ELIZABETH, Gr. (Vlaeminck int. Fryer's Nursery '64). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) was not impressed with this 'Queen Elizabeth' sport in its first year — blooms fade, and are carried too close together.

ZAMBRA, Fl. (Meilland '61). Nasturtium-orange. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: bush of low growth, with good foliage — moderately free bloomer — blooms semi-double, in small clusters — another year should give the verdict.

ZORINA, Fl. (Boerner J.&P. '63). Orange-coral. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 34 in.) comments: 'a bushy plant with very colourful flowers which I find far superior to many others.'

Cumulative Index to Canadian Rose Annuals

1955 - 1965

Theo. Mayer

4524 Madison Ave., Montreal 28, Que.

FROM 1955, when the old Rose Society of Ontario went national, until 1965 the Canadian Rose Society Annuals have printed a wealth of material of value to rose growers in all parts of the country. This index is offered in the hope that it will enable members to find quickly both amateur and professional opinion and advice on almost every aspect of roses and their culture.

Omitted from this index are features which have appeared annually — or nearly every year — and are well known to and easily found by readers without a guide. These include “The Clearing House”, “The Rose Analysis”, the district or regional reports, comments on the annual shows, financial statements, etc. Limitations of space have made a few other omissions necessary. For example, it has not been possible to include in the index every mention of a particular rose variety. Under “Rose species and varieties” will be found the names of those roses only which have been the subject of special consideration or have been featured in one of the colored plates that are such an enjoyable part of the Annuals.

The Index has, of course, been arranged alphabetically, and should require almost no explanation. Suffice it to say that the numbers in regular type, preceded by an apostrophe, refer to years, and those in italics refer to pages. The following are the main abbreviations used:

art.	article	pl.	colored plate
illus.	black and white plate	rev.	book review
obit.	obituary		

I hope this index will prove of value, and sincerely request critical comment from members so that improvements can be made should a revision be undertaken in the future.

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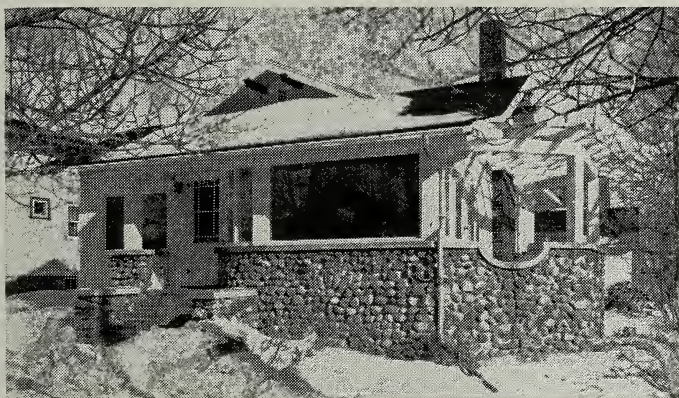
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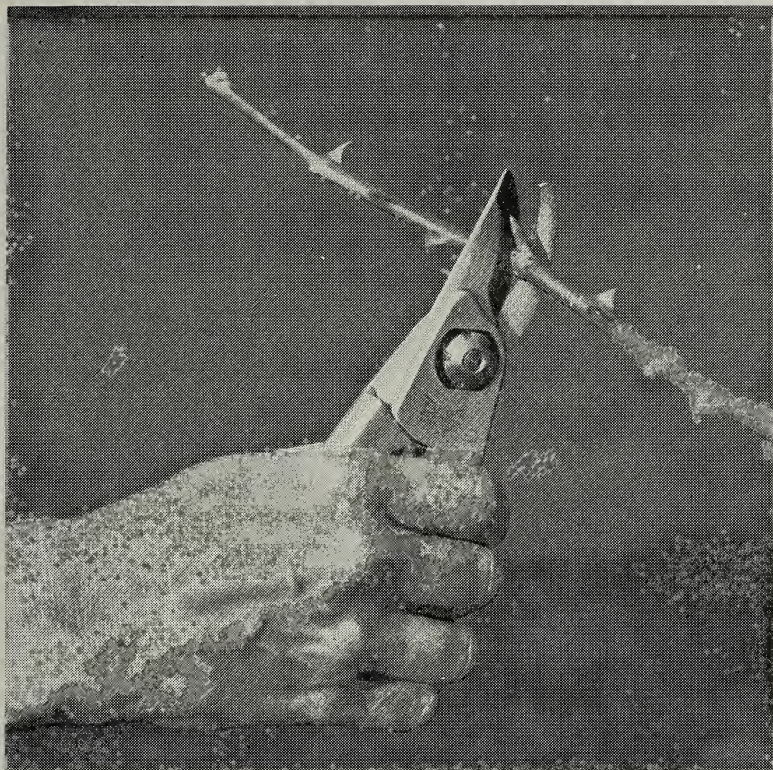
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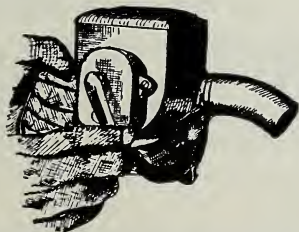
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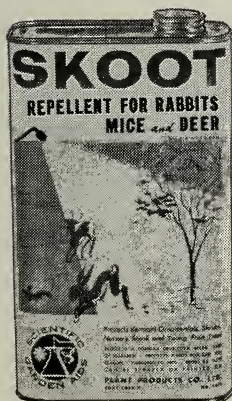
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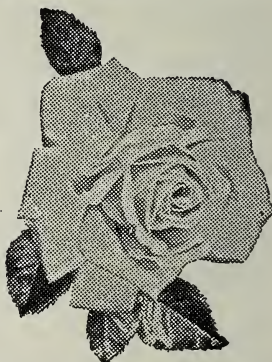
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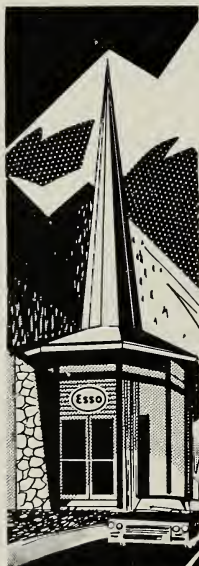
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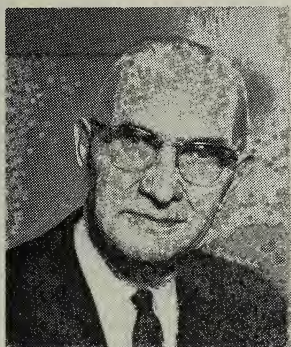
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Port Burwell, Ont.

Dear Friends,

Our 55th annual catalogue is now off the press and you will notice at the bottom of my letter it is yours, just for the asking and I might add at this time, I feel it is one of the finest we have put out to date. 100 pages in living color listing the newest and best roses of our time.

For 1966, the All-America Rose Awards Committee has come up with three excellent varieties: MATTERHORN, a large pure white Hybrid Tea; AMERICAN HERITAGE with shades of cream in bud, opening to scarlet and vermillion plus a suffusion of crimson on the petal edges. Truly a lovely and exciting Hybrid Tea APRICOT NECTAR, an unusual color in Floribundas, described as a gentle apricot which lightens slightly as the flower opens. Some other notables for 1966 are *Crimson Duke*, *Southern Belle*, *Bronze Masterpiece*, *Williamsburg*, *Floriade*, and *Zambra*. There are many more I could name, like the already famous *Chicago Peace*, which I particularly enjoy. *Peace*, the most famous rose of the century, and *Blaze Climbing Rose* are two of my old favorites.

Some notes about the Canadian Centennial Plants. As well as the Red *Almey Flowering Crab*, which is unbeatable, a new rose has been named for the occasion — *MISS CANADA*, a two-tone, rich pink Hybrid Tea that will gladden your heart. You will want to plant these this year so they will be well established for 1967.

I cannot close this letter without thanking all of you for your confidence in us all these years. We shall ever strive to keep our reputation and merit your continued patronage.

Sincerely yours,

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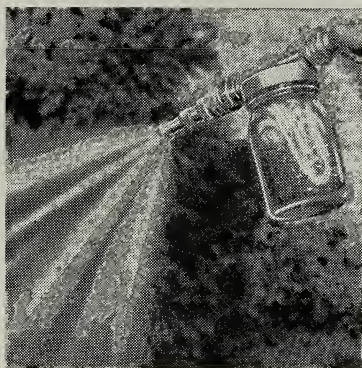
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